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# UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

WEST POINT NEW YORK

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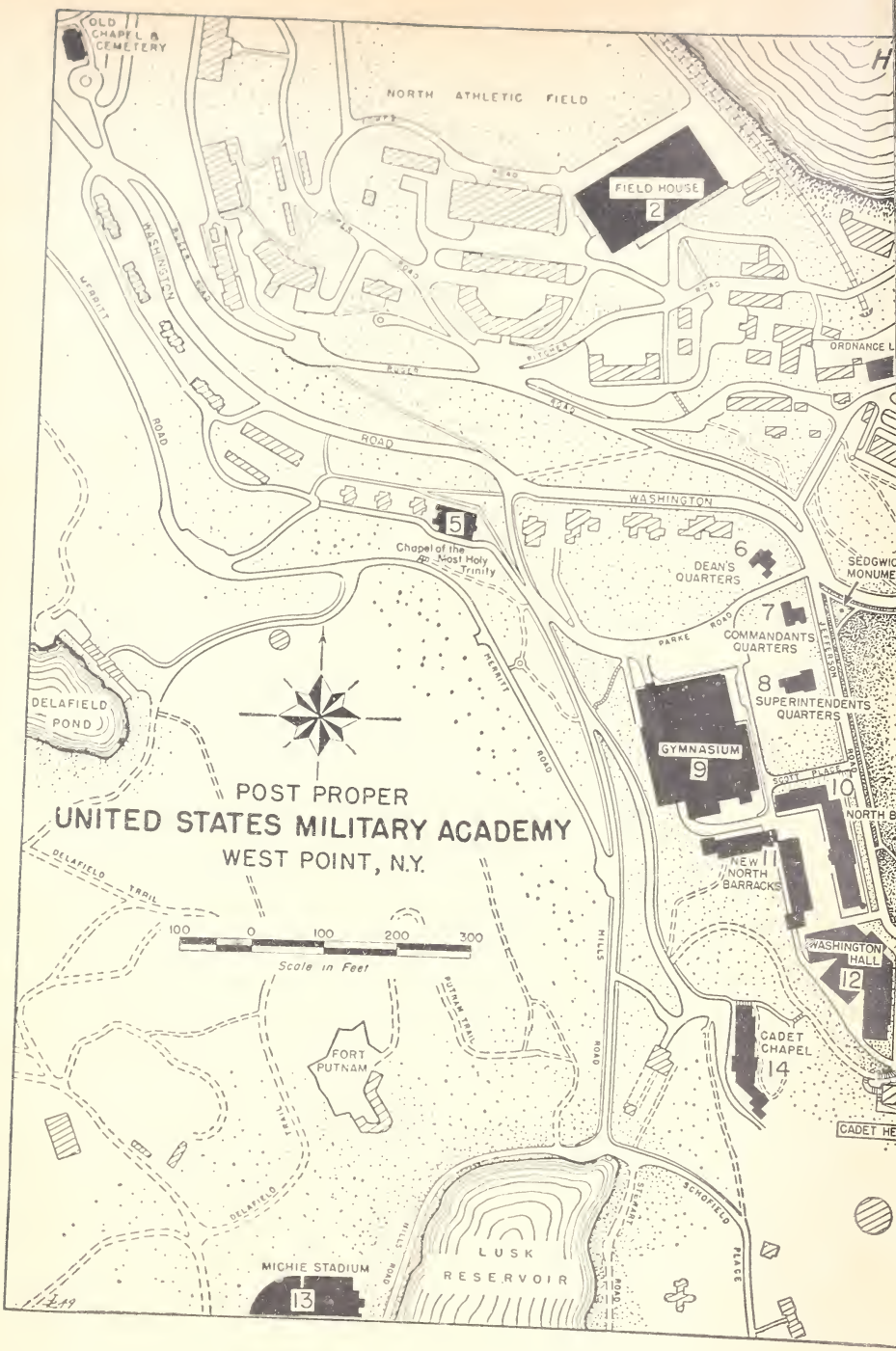
# CATALOGUE

*of the*

# UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

*1955–1956*


OLD CHAPEL & CEMETERY
NORTH ATHLETIC FIELD
FIELD HOUSE
2
WASHINGTON ROAD
WASHINGTON
5
Chapel of the Most Holy Trinity
6
DEAN'S QUARTERS
7
COMMANDANTS QUARTERS
8
SUPERINTENDENTS QUARTERS
GYMNASIUM
9
10
NEW NORTH BARRACKS
11
WASHINGTON HALL
12
CADET CHAPEL
14
DELAFIELD POND
POST PROPER
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, N.Y.
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FORT PUTNAM
MICHIE STADIUM
13
LUSK RESERVOIR
HERKIMER ROAD
PARKE ROAD
SCOTT PLACE
HILLS ROAD
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Battle Monument

# CATALOGUE

*of the*

# UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

*One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Year*

1955–1956

*United States Government Printing Office*
*Washington : 1955*

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., *8 March 1955*

The following publication, entitled "Catalogue of the United States Military Academy, 1955–56," is published for the information of all concerned.

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M. B. RIDGWAY,
*General, United States Army,*
*Chief of Staff*

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JOHN A. KLEIN,
*Major General, United States Army,*
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*NG:* None.

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For explanation of abbreviations used, see SR 320–50–1.

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# CALENDAR FOR 1955–56

## 1955

### JANUARY

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## 1956

### JANUARY

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### FEBRUARY

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### MARCH

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### APRIL

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### AUGUST

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### NOVEMBER

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### DECEMBER

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# ACADEMIC CALENDAR, 1955–56

## 1955

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 July | *Tuesday* | New Fourth Class enters. |
| 16 August | *Tuesday* | Re-examination of cadets deficient on second term-end examinations. |
| 29 August | *Monday* | Ex-cadets report for readmission. |
| 5 September | *Monday* | Labor Day. Duties suspended. |
| 6 September | *Tuesday* | First term begins. |
| 11 November | *Friday* | Armistice Day. Classes suspended. |
| 24 November | *Thursday* | Thanksgiving Day. Classes suspended. |
| 22 December | *Thursday* | First term ends at 12:00 noon. Christmas leave begins for those in three upper classes not taking term-end examinations. |
| 23 December | *Friday* | Term-end examinations begin. |
| 30 December | *Friday* | Term-end examinations completed. Ex-cadets report for readmission. |

## 1956

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 January | *Monday* | Christmas leave for three upper classes ends at 5:30 P. M. |
| 3 January | *Tuesday* | Second term begins. |
| 22 February | *Wednesday* | Washington's Birthday. Classes suspended. |
| 6 March | *Tuesday* | Entrance examinations begin for candidates applying for admission July 3. |
| 13 March | *Tuesday* | Re-examination of ex-cadets. |
| 15 March | *Thursday* | Spring leave for three upper classes begins at 3:15 P. M. |
| 18 March | *Sunday* | Spring leave for three upper classes ends at 6:00 P. M. |
| 30 May | *Wednesday* | Memorial Day. Classes suspended. |
| 31 May | *Thursday* | Second term ends. |
| 1 June | *Friday* | Term-end examinations begin. |
| 3 June | *Sunday* | Baccalaureate Sunday. |
| 4 June | *Monday* | Term-end examinations completed. |
| 5 June | *Tuesday* | Graduation. |
| 12 June | *Tuesday* | Entrance examinations begin for candidates applying for admission July 3. |
| 3 July | *Tuesday* | New Fourth Class enters. |

Administration Building

# ADMINISTRATION

The United States Military Academy is under the general direction and supervision of the Department of the Army. The Secretary of the Army has designated the Chief of Staff of the Army as the officer in direct charge of all matters pertaining to West Point.

The immediate government and military command of the Academy and the military post at West Point are vested in the Superintendent. Subordinate to the Superintendent is the Dean of the Academic Board who has charge of the faculty and all academic work, and who acts as representative of the academic departments and as adviser on academic matters to the Superintendent. The administration and training of the Corps of Cadets is in charge of the Commandant of Cadets, who is also head of the Department of Tactics.

*Superintendent:* Lt. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan, usa.
*Office:* Administration Building.
*Aides-de-camp:* Capt. Joseph Love, inf.
Capt. Henry S. Sachers, inf.
*Office:* Administration Building.
*Dean of the Academic Board:* Brig. Gen. Harris Jones, usa.
*Office:* Administration Building.
*Assistant to the Dean:* Lt. Col. Cranston E. Covell, arty.
*Office:* Administration Building.
*Commandant of Cadets:* Brig. Gen. Edwin J. Messinger, usa.
*Office:* Cadet Headquarters, Central Barracks.
*Assistant Commandant:* Col. William J. McCaffrey, inf.
*Office:* Cadet Headquarters, Central Barracks.
*Registrar:* Mr. Robert T. Timbers.
*Office:* Administration Building.

## THE MISSION OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The mission of the United States Military Academy is to instruct and train the Corps of Cadets so that each graduate shall have the qualities and attributes essential to his progressive and continuing development throughout a lifetime career as an officer of the Regular Army.

Inherent in the mission of the United States Military Academy are the objectives:

To instill discipline.

To instill a high sense of honor.

To provide the knowledge and general education equivalent to that given by our leading universities, and particularly to develop the powers of analysis so that the mind may reason to a logical conclusion.

# HISTORY OF WEST POINT

The United States Military Academy was established officially on 16 March 1802 at West Point, a key Hudson River military fortress during the Revolution, and was opened on 4 July 1802.

Two compelling reasons made the formation of an American military academy at that time both logical and necessary: the experience of the Revolutionary War; and the ominous international political situation in 1801, the year Thomas Jefferson became President.

The experience of the Revolutionary War, during which America had to rely in large part on foreign drillmasters, artillerists, and trained engineers, made the military and political leaders of the day energetic backers of a military academy. The earliest proposal was in 1776 by Colonel Henry Knox who recommended "An Academy established on a liberal plan . . . where the whole theory and practice of fortification and gunnery should be taught." The papers of General Benjamin Lincoln, General Jedediah Huntington, Secretary of War Timothy Pickering, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, and George Washington mention time and again the need for an academy. In his annual messages to Congress, Washington always included a plea that the Congress provide facilities for the study of military art. In 1797 in his eighth annual message, for example, he said:

> The institution of a military academy is also recommended by cogent reasons. However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without a stock of military knowledge for emergencies. . . .[The art of war] demands much previous study, and . . . [knowledge of that art] . . . in its most improved and perfect state is always of great moment to the security of a nation. . . . For this purpose an academy where a regular course of instruction is given is an . . . expedient which different nations have successfully employed.

The military academies that "different nations" had "successfully employed" and that Washington likely had in mind were England's Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, founded in 1741, and France's Ecole Polytechnique, founded in 1794. The Royal Military College at Sandhurst in England was founded the same year as our own Academy, 1802. And Washington quite obviously realized that complete independence for America called not only for the severance of political ties from England and the formation of an independent political state, but also for independence in every facet of national life and culture: in law, religion, agriculture, shipbuilding, trading, manufacturing, and military science. How deeply he continued to feel about the need for an Academy appears in

a letter written 2 days before his death and addressed to Alexander Hamilton:

> The establishment of an Institution of this kind, upon a respectable and extensive basis, has ever been considered by me as an object of primary importance to this country; and while I was in the Chair of Government, I omitted no opportunity of recommending it, in my public speeches and other ways, to the attention of the Legislature.

The second compelling reason for the immediate establishment of an American Military Academy was the ominous international political situation of 1801–2. The previous two decades had been troublesome ones. The weak and ineffectual Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, trouble with the Barbary pirates, Shay's rebellion, boundary disputes, frontier battles, currency quarrels: these had plagued the young nation, and now it was threatened by the danger of involvement in the complexities that were coming as an aftermath of the French Revolution of 1789. Public opinion moved toward more energetic national government and better-trained armed forces. So it was that Congress, by its Act of 16 March 1802, authorized a Corps of Engineers, set its strength at 5 officers and 10 cadets, and provided that it be stationed at West Point in the State of New York, and should constitute a Military Academy.

The garrison site of West Point, consisting of 1,795 acres purchased from Stephen Moore in 1790, had been occupied by the Army since 1778. Hence barracks and other buildings, while inadequate, were available for housing and instruction, and Major Jonathan Williams, grandnephew of Benjamin Franklin and Chief of the Corps of Engineers, who had been appointed as the first Superintendent, was able to open the Academy on 4 July 1802 with 10 cadets present.

The initial purpose of the Academy was to train military technicians for all branches of the military service, to encourage the study of military art nationally and thus raise the level of training of the militia, and to encourage the practical study of every science. This last, it should be noted, at a time that many other American academic institutions looked at the sciences with suspicion and hostility. How well the Academy succeeded in its purpose for the first ten years of its existence was summarized by the most authoritative historian of that period of American life, Henry Adams. In his History of the United States (9 vols., 1889–91), covering the Jefferson and Madison administrations, Adams offers the tribute that American scientific engineering " . . . owed its efficiency and almost its existence to the military school at West Point established in 1802."

Early in the year 1812 the growing threat of war with England impelled Congress to pass the act of 29 April 1812 by which the strength of the Corps of Cadets was increased to 250, the academic staff enlarged, and the cadets placed under the discipline of published regulations. A chaplain was authorized who in addition to his religious duties was "to officiate as Professor of Geography, Ethics, and History." The act required also

that the cadets be taught "all the duties of a private, a noncommissioned officer, and an officer." This requirement, says Emory Upton in The Military Policy of the United States (1904), was the "key to the character for efficiency and discipline which the graduates have since maintained."

The record of the War of 1812 shows that the Academy graduates served their country well. A quarter of the more than 100—all under 30 years of age—who saw action were killed or wounded; and not one of the fortifications constructed under their direction was captured. Henry Adams was appreciative of their technical skill. "During the critical campaign of 1812," he wrote, "the West Point Engineers doubled the capacity of the little American army for resistance."

The experience of the War of 1812, that gave the nation new self-assurance, affected the Academy's educational aims in the period of peace which followed. No longer was the enemy an immediate threat on our borders; American nationality had been firmly established. National interest called now for canals, roads, railroads, and the exploitation of the soil and its mineral wealth. The accurate mapping of rivers, the deepening of their channels, the constructing of lighthouses and beacon lights: these were needed to make communication easier. And the preliminary work of prospecting and surveying had to be done.

That the Academy graduates of this era were men who through force of character and training could assume leadership in the performance of these tasks was due largely to the genius of Colonel Sylvanus Thayer, Superintendent from 1817 to 1833. The "Father of the Military Academy" had one ideal before him: to produce men who would be trained and worthy leaders. He demanded of the cadets excellence of character and excellence of knowledge, the two integrating qualities of such leadership. But he knew that to achieve his ideal he must master and guide the day-to-day routine of the Academy, and so it was that he let no detail of character training or discipline, of curriculum content, of textbooks, of teaching methods, of extracurricular activities, of physical plant escape his attention.

Thayer grasped at once the need of the country for engineers, and therefore made courses in civil engineering the core of the curriculum. Under his direction, instruction in that subject eventually included the properties, preparations, and use of materials for construction; the art of construction generally, including decorative architecture; the manner of laying and constructing roads; the construction of bridges; the principles regulating the removal of obstructions impeding river navigation; the survey, location, and construction of canals and railroads; and the formation of artificial and the improvement of natural harbors.

A list of the Academy's achievements in the field of civil engineering that can be attributed to the farseeing genius of Thayer would include trigonometrical and topographical surveying; methods of triangulation; magnetic declination; and the systems used in locating, surveying, and dividing the public lands of the United States. Francis Wayland Brown,

the scholarly president of Brown University from 1827 to 1855, said in 1850 in a report to the Corporation of Brown University that West Point graduates did "more to build up the system of internal improvement in the United States than [the graduates of] all other colleges combined."

To help him by outside criticism of his work, Thayer had the aid of a Board of Visitors. A regulation for the Government of the Military Academy, approved by Secretary of War William H. Crawford on 1 July 1815, provided for the appointment of such a Board to consist of five "competent gentlemen," with the Superintendent as President, who should attend at each of the annual and semiannual examinations and report thereon to the Secretary. This excellent custom of having a Board of Visitors has lasted to the present day. From the beginning their criticism was pertinent and helpful; nor is this surprising when the long list of those who have been members is scanned, for thereon the names of men like Edward Everett, George Bancroft, George Ticknor, Horace Mann, and Daniel Coit Gilman appear. Thayer knew the value of the intelligent lay point of view and welcomed the Board's comments on his curricular shift to civil engineering, his innovations in educational method, and his system in general.

His innovations in educational methods ensured that the cadets not only learned but retained their subjects. Basically, he demanded that the cadets develop habits of mental discipline and maintain standards of scholarship that have grown in importance the more they have been tested through the years. He emphasized habits of regular study, he laid down the rule that every cadet had to pass every course—any deficiency had to be made up within a specified time or the cadet would be dropped. To carry out these rigorous standards he limited the classroom sections to from 10 to 14 members; he rated these sections in order of merit and directed that cadets be transferred from one to the other as their averages rose or fell.

These methods and standards of Thayer's system are still used at the Academy, and Thayer's insistence on leadership integrated by excellence of character and excellence of knowledge has been the cornerstone of the Academy's training since his day. Emerson, visiting West Point in 1863, spoke of the "air of probity, of veracity, and of loyalty" the cadets had; and when in 1898 the present coat of arms was adopted, the motto thereon of "Duty, Honor, Country" was but a later generation's attempt to put Thayer's ideal into words.

To the casual student it might seem that until about 1860 West Point was filling the almost dual roles of national military academy and of national school of civil engineering. But despite the curricular emphasis on civil engineering and the renown of her graduates in that field the Academy never forgot her deepest and most abiding obligation to the nation: to send forth graduates trained in the art and science of war. That the obligation was fulfilled is attested for these early years by the

records of the Mexican and Civil Wars. The record of the Mexican War is told best in the words of General Winfield Scott:

> I give it as my fixed opinion, that but for our graduated cadets, the war between the United States and Mexico might, and probably would, have lasted some four or five years, with, in its first half, more defeats than victories falling to our share; whereas, in less than two campaigns we conquered a great country and a peace, without the loss of a single battle or skirmish.

The record of the Civil War shows that the Confederacy used graduates whenever and wherever possible; the Union, in the beginning, used "political" generals. Defeat after defeat proved the need for professionally trained officers and, in the last year of the war, all senior commanders of the Union armies were Academy graduates. Grant, Lee, Sheridan, Jackson, to name but a few on both sides, were all from West Point.

After the Civil War, changing conditions necessitated a shift in the Academy's curriculum away from the emphasis on civil engineering. The first Morrill Land-Grant Act of 1862, granting Federal land to each State "for the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where . . . military tactics . . . [and] . . . such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts [shall be taught]," enabled American education to be enormously expanded. New technical and engineering schools, supplementing those that had been founded in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, made it possible for West Point to drop its strong emphasis on engineering subjects. But even had these new schools not come into being, the Academy would have found it impossible to keep on producing both adequately trained Army officers and adequately trained engineers. The tremendous expansion of the body of scientific knowledge during these years—the last half of the nineteenth century—was enforcing specialization in all technical fields. And since the science of war likewise expanded greatly it became obvious that the Army officer would need specialization in his particular branch of service.

The Academy met these changed conditions by severing its direct relationship with the Corps of Engineers; from 1866 on it was no longer mandatory that the Superintendent be a member of that Corps. To take care of officer-specialization demand, several Army postgraduate schools were set up, and West Point gradually came to be looked on as only the initial step in the Army officer's education. As the Academy approached its centennial, the military objective of the curriculum came to be the giving of general instruction in the elements of each military branch.

After its centennial, in 1902, the Academy underwent a thoroughgoing structural renovation and became known as the New West Point. Coincident with this reconstruction, General Albert L. Mills, the Superintendent, had the entire curriculum, military and academic, reassessed. As a result, military instruction was transformed from a series of mechanical drills to practical training in minor tactics and field work. Complete

correlation was developed between instruction and actual field conditions. One of Mills' special hobbies was English; he believed that the Army officer should be able to express himself clearly in speech and writing. To that end, he strengthened greatly the course in English. A gradual liberalization of the curriculum went on until the outbreak of World War I.

World War I tested and proved, as never before, the soundness of the Academy's curriculum and training. Although in order to meet the sudden and great demand for trained officers the course was shortened and a number of classes graduated early, the qualities and abilities of the graduates remained high.

After the close of the war the Academy's further development was placed in the hands of General Douglas MacArthur, who became Superintendent on 12 June 1919. General MacArthur's primary concern was an adaptation of the curriculum in terms of the recent war. It was known, for instance, that the concept of total war, new in military history, required cadets to have a knowledge of national production, transportation, and social problems; that something of the new developments in weapons and tactics had to be incorporated into cadet instruction; and that shortcomings in the officers' physical development, seen clearly in the stress of battle, made a longer and more vigorous physical training program necessary. But at the same time it was realized that the tremendous advances in the art and science of war, made under the pressure of actual conflict, presaged further development of Army postgraduate schools, and hence a growing emphasis upon a more broadly conceived basic curriculum at West Point. The belief was reached that the Academy would serve best by giving the cadets a combination of general and technical education, in this way providing a solid foundation for a professional military career.

The part of the curriculum General MacArthur changed with the greatest vigor was that relating to physical education. He believed firmly that physical fitness was a basic requirement of an officer; and he planned a strenuous program of compulsory gymnastic instruction complemented by an intramural program of 14 sports in which every cadet had to take part. The wisdom of his foresight has been reflected ever since in the excellent physical condition of all cadets at all times.

Soon after General MacArthur's incumbency the policy of a liberal as well as a technical education got renewed emphasis by the introduction of a course in economics and government under the professor of English and History. In 1926 the Department of English and History was reorganized into the Department of Economics, Government, and History; and a separate Department of English established. In succeeding years curricular reforms took place in modern languages, natural philosophy, and mathematics.

All phases of training were greatly intensified during the rearmament years, 1939–41; and the part played by its graduates in World War II

seemed to justify the teaching and the courses at the Academy. Eisenhower, MacArthur, Bradley, Patton, Spaatz, Arnold, Collins, Clark, McNair, Devers, Wainwright, McNarney, Stilwell, Eichelberger, Vandenberg, Simpson: the list of West Point graduates who led our armies is a long and honored one. But much was learned from World War II; there were revised concepts of what professional military education should mean. In 1945 a special Board of Consultants, civilian and military, made a study of the curriculum and as a result of their recommendations a number of changes were made. Among these were expansion of the work in English and in international relations; and the introduction of courses in electronics, economic and industrial geography, and military psychology and leadership. At the present time the humanities comprise about 40 percent of the curriculum; the sciences about 60 percent.

The latest curricular addition is a Program of Studies in National Security, set up in 1949. Actually it is a shift in emphasis and not a curricular change. The general object of the program is the orientation of all courses, both military and academic, to the problem of national security today; the more pertinent courses have been coordinated and their direction and emphasis brought into common focus.

And yet while modifying its academic or military training whenever the need arises, the Academy builds always on the cornerstone of the Thayer system: leadership integrated by excellence of character and excellence of knowledge.

## THE HONOR SYSTEM

The Honor System at West Point stems logically from the ideal of Colonel Sylvanus Thayer that the Military Academy must produce graduates possessing leadership integrated by excellence of character and excellence of knowledge.

Honor, as it is understood by the Corps of Cadets, is a fundamental attribute of character. Honor implies loyalty and courage, truthfulness and self-respect, justice and generosity. The Honor System is not a complicated system of ethics, but is merely straightforward honesty of thought and of action. A cadet who has trained himself to be true in thought and act need have no worry about meeting the standards of the Corps. On the other hand, quibbling, evasive statements, or the use of technicalities to conceal guilt are not tolerated by the Corps.

For its success the Honor System depends more upon the Corps of Cadets than upon the supervision of the officers. Each year the cadets select from among themselves an Honor Committee that interprets the System to the Corps, explains the principles upon which it is based, and brings honor violations into the open. Its procedures are codified, and its members have responsible authority. Its tasks are numerous. They include indoctrinating new cadets in the principles of the System and guarding against the appearance of practices inconsistent with the System. The Committee has no punitive powers, its functions being entirely investigative and advisory. If a cadet is reported to the Commandant by the Committee as possibly guilty of an honor violation, the Commandant sets in motion all the official machinery to make a careful investigation. Throughout the course of this investigation, the rights of the cadet are protected in accordance with the prescriptions of Army Regulations.

Although there are many cadet regulations that are related to the Honor System, the System has never outgrown its simple meaning—that a cadet will neither lie, cheat, nor steal. A cadet's written or spoken word is always regarded as truth. If he signs a statement that he has complied with or will comply with a particular regulation, the statement is accepted without question.

In other cases, a cadet's simple word is taken in lieu of a complicated official report. An example is a cadet's crossing a sentry post and telling the sentry "All Right". "All Right" means that the cadet is authorized

to cross the post and has legitimate reasons for doing so. The phrase is used elsewhere in a variety of circumstances as an official formula with a definite meaning. It may be the oral report of a cadet who has just performed a specific duty, or it may be the spoken guarantee that the authorized occupants of a room are present at a given inspection. The system of "All Right" is carefully explained to all new cadets so that there can be no mistake about its significance.

The Honor System is an essential element in the character molding which goes on at the Military Academy. It is a vital influence in the day-to-day life of every cadet. Instances are constantly occurring which show how much the System means to the Corps. Cadets are expected to report themselves for unintentional violations. A cadet may be reported by one of his closest friends for a violation because the men of the Corps feel that the System is bigger than any one man or any personal friendship.

The devotion of the Corps of Cadets to the Honor System is very real and is very deeply rooted.

Washington Hall

# ADMISSION

## I. GENERAL

In one major respect the requirements for admission to the United States Military Academy differ from the normal requirements for admission to a civilian college or university: each candidate must obtain an official nomination to the Academy. The young man interested in coming to West Point should, therefore, apply for a nomination from one of the persons authorized to make nominations. The nominating authorities are listed in section II of this chapter. In his application the prospective candidate should request a nomination to the United States Military Academy, should give his residence, should state briefly his reasons for wanting to enter the Academy, and should give the status of his education and training.

In addition to obtaining a nomination, the candidate must establish his mental and physical qualifications for admission.

The specific mental examinations a candidate must take are dependent upon the amount of education he has had and upon the kind of nomination he has received. Nominations are of two kinds: *noncompetitive* and *competitive*. A *noncompetitive* nomination is one in which the candidate's priority for an appointment to enter the Academy (principal, first alternate, second alternate, third alternate) is designated by the nominating authority. Nominations by members of Congress constitute the greater part of noncompetitive nominations. A *competitive* nomination is one in which appointments to enter the Academy are awarded to those otherwise qualified candidates who make the highest scores on the mental examinations for entrance. For example, one competitive nomination category is available to men in the Armed Services. These two types of nomination are explained in detail in sections II and III of this chapter.

A candidate's mental qualifications for admission are determined by his performance on prescribed tests at one of the regular administrations of the College Entrance Examination Board series of tests. These are given five times annually—in August, December, January, March, May—and are conducted at more than 700 College Board test centers throughout the United States and foreign countries. In general, a center will be within 75 miles of the candidate's home. Candidates register for the prescribed tests in accordance with the regular published instructions of the College Board and pay the required fee directly to the College Board (par. 2*b*, sec. III).

A *competitive candidate must* take the prescribed College Board tests at the March administration.

A *noncompetitive candidate nominated prior to* the closing date for registration for the March College Board tests may take the tests prescribed for him at the regular August, December, January, or March administrations; *the January series is preferred.*

A *noncompetitive candidate nominated subsequent to* the closing date for registration for the March College Board tests may take the tests at the May administration of the College Board tests or the special administration of these tests held only at West Point in June.

A prospective candidate—that is, one who wants to enter the Academy but has not yet obtained a nomination—may take the College Board tests at any one of the five regular annual administrations of the tests. He will be advised from West Point 4 to 6 weeks after the date of the tests whether or not he is mentally qualified for admission to the Academy. If he learns that he is mentally qualified, he may find this information helpful in obtaining a nomination from his Representative or Senator.

Every candidate who has completed satisfactorily the required secondary school units of study (par. 2*a*, sec. III), but who has not completed at least one semester of college work will be required to take the College Board Scholastic Aptitude Test and the College Board achievement tests in Intermediate Mathematics and English Composition.

All *noncompetitive* candidates who have completed satisfactorily the required secondary school units of study and who have also completed satisfactory work for at least one semester at college, will be required to take only the College Board Scholastic Aptitute Test.

Any candidate who is unable to present evidence of satisfactory completion of a course in United States History must also take the College Board achievement test in Social Studies.

The candidate's physical qualifications are determined by a thorough medical examination and physical aptitude test. To qualify, a candidate must be in good health, have good vision and hearing, have no deformities, and have the physical strength, endurance, coordination, and agility normally found in active young men in their late teens. The medical examination and physical aptitude test are held at selected military installations throughout the country (and overseas) on the Thursday and Friday preceding the regularly scheduled March administration of the College Board tests (par. 3*b*, sec. III).

By 1 May, candidates will have been advised whether or not they are qualified, and if fully qualified and eligible for admission, will be authorized to report to West Point on the first Tuesday in July. At that time they are sworn in as cadets of the United States Military Academy and assume an obligation to serve in the Army for a period of not less than 3 years following graduation from the Military Academy.

## II. APPOINTMENTS

### 1. GENERAL

Admission to the Military Academy may be gained only by appointment to one of the 2,496 cadetships authorized by law. Graduation of the senior class normally leaves about 750 vacancies each year. Candidates may be nominated to qualify for these vacancies only during the year preceding the admission date, the first Tuesday in July. A candidate should apply for a nomination to one of the nominating authorities described in paragraph 2, below. In the name of the President, the Department of the Army will issue a letter of notification to each candidate upon receipt of his nomination from one of the nominating sources. This letter of notification officially authorizes the candidate to be examined for appointment to enter the Academy to fill the vacancy for which he has been nominated. If, after undergoing the prescribed examinations, the nominee is appointed to fill the vacancy, he will be so advised by the Department of the Army.

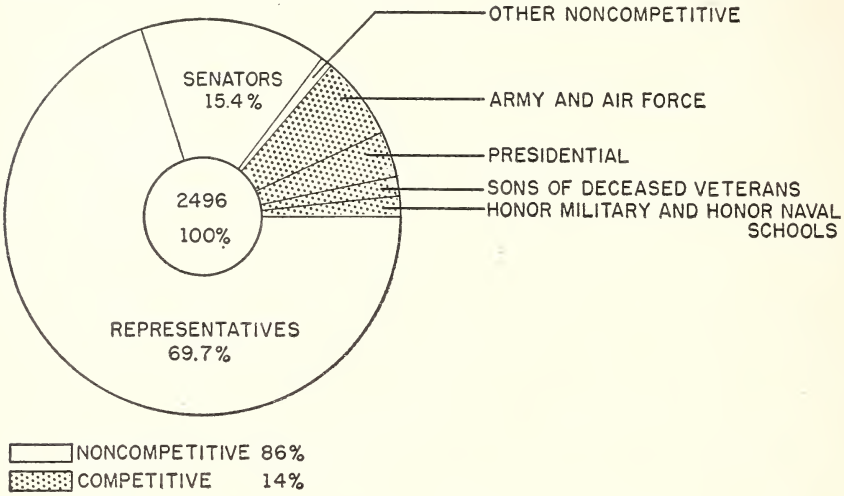
### 2. SOURCES OF NOMINATION

The 2,496 cadetships authorized at the Military Academy are allocated among the various sources of nomination as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Noncompetitive:* | | |
| 435 | Representatives (4 each) | 1,740 |
| 96 | Senators (4 each) | 384 |
| | Vice Presidential | 3 |
| | Hawaii and Alaska (4 each) | 8 |
| | District of Columbia | 6 |
| | Canal Zone Government | 2 |
| | Puerto Rico | 4 |
| *Competitive:* | | |
| | Army and Air Force: | |
| | Regular Components | 90 |
| | Reserve Components | 90 |
| | (National Guard of the United States; Air National Guard of the United States; Army Reserve; Air Force Reserve) | |
| | Presidential | 89 |
| | Sons of Deceased Veterans | 40 |
| | Honor Military and Honor Naval Schools | 40 |
| | Total | 2,496 |

*a. Noncompetitive.*—A noncompetitive nomination is one in which the candidate's priority for admission to the vacancy is designated by the nominating authority. Nominations of noncompetitive candidates are entirely in the hands of the nominating authorities who have the cadetships at their disposal, and all applications must be addressed to them. Many nominating authorities hold preliminary competitive examinations to select nominees. For each vacancy four candidates may be nominated: one named as principal, one as first alternate, one as second alternate, and one as third alternate. The first alternate, if qualified, will be admitted if the principal fails; the second alternate, if qualified, will be admitted if both the principal and the first alternate fail; and the third

alternate, if qualified, will be admitted if the principal and the first and second alternates fail. The law requires that candidates appointed from States at large, congressional districts, the Territories, the District of Columbia, or the island of Puerto Rico, be actual residents of the geographical unit from which nominated.




A description of the noncompetitive nomination categories follows:

Representatives (4 each)—Nominated by Representatives in Congress, from their districts.

Senators (4 each)—Nominated by United States Senators from the States at large.

It is from these two Congressional groups that the great majority (85%) of nominations are available. Inasmuch as many Congressmen hold preliminary examinations to facilitate selection of the best qualified applicants, candidates seeking congressional nomination should apply to their Senators and Representatives at the earliest possible date.

Vice Presidential (3)—The Vice President may nominate candidates from the United States at Large.

Hawaii (4)—Nominated by the Delegate in Congress.

Alaska (4)—Nominated by the Delegate in Congress.

District of Columbia (6)—Nominated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Canal Zone Government (2)—Nominated by the Governor of the Canal Zone from among the sons of civilians residing in the Canal Zone and sons of civilian personnel of the United States Government and the Panama Canal Company residing in the Republic of Panama.

Puerto Rico (4)—Nominated by the Resident Commissioner.

*b. Competitive.*—Appointments to vacancies within competitive groups are awarded to those fully qualified candidates within each category who attain the highest scores on the College Board Achievement tests in Intermediate Mathematics and English Composition and on the Scholastic Aptitude Test. Candidates for these vacancies can qualify only by taking these three tests at the regular College Board administration in March, regardless of the extent of their education and regardless of performance on previous entrance examinations. Failure of a competitive candidate to report for the March College Board series—regardless of the circumstances—will vacate his nomination. There is no restriction on the residence of a competitive candidate.

A description of the competitive nomination categories follows:

(1) Army and Air Force:

One hundred and eighty (180) cadetships at the Military Academy are divided equally between enlisted men of the United States Army and the United States Air Force as follows: Ninety (90) from the Regular components (Regular Army and Regular Air Force); Ninety (90) from the Reserve components (National Guard of the United States, the Air National Guard of the United States, the Army Reserve, and the Air Force Reserve).

On or about 1 June each year The Adjutant General estimates the number of vacancies that will be available for appointments to the class entering the Military Academy on the first Tuesday in July of the following year. The number of candidates nominated from each of the Regular components may be three times the number of available vacancies. For each available vacancy in the ninety (90) cadet spaces authorized the non-Regular components, the Army and Air Force National Guard of the United States are authorized to nominate from among their combined enlisted personnel three candidates; and the Army Reserve and Air Force Reserve are authorized to nominate from among their combined enlisted personnel three candidates. Admission of candidates to fill Regular component vacancies is made from among all Regular Army and Regular Air Force competitors regardless of the command from which nominated; to fill Reserve component vacancies, from among all National Guard, Air National Guard, Army Reserve, and Air Force Reserve competitors regardless of the State, Territory, District, or command from which nominated.

(*a*) Regular components:

An applicant must have completed at least one full year of active enlisted service in the Regular Army or Regular Air Force *on the date of his admission to the Military Academy.* Although his service need not have been continuous, he must

be in an active enlisted status at the time of his admission. Candidates are selected nearly one year in advance of the scheduled date of admission to permit them to attend the United States Military Academy Preparatory School at Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, N. Y. A joint Army-Air Force publication,* SR 350–90–2, AFR 35–88, gives detailed directions for making application for Regular component appointments.

(*b*) Reserve components:

An applicant must be an enlisted man of one of the Reserve components at the time of nomination and at the time of his admission to the United States Military Academy. He must have served as an enlisted man in the component from which he is nominated at least one year (not necessarily continuous) *preceding the date of his admission.* The Department of the Army issues a letter of appointment to each candidate selected authorizing him to report the following March for the annual entrance examination. A joint Army-Air Force publication,* SR 350–90–2, AFR 35–88, gives detailed directions for making application for Reserve component nomination.

(2) Presidential:

Eighty-nine (89) cadetships are reserved for disposition by the President of the United States. For nearly a century these appointments have been reserved by each President for the sons of members of the regular components of the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, who are still in service, retired, or who died while serving therein. The administration of these appointments has been delegated to the Department of the Army. Applications by those eligible should be made by letter (no prescribed form) addressed to The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C., Attn: AGPB–M, giving the name, grade, service number, and branch of service of the parent as a member of such regular component; and the full name, address, and date of birth of the applicant (complete military address and service number if in the Armed Forces). Adopted sons are eligible for appointment if they were adopted prior to their fifteenth birthday; a copy of the order of court decreeing adoption, duly certified by the clerk of the court, must accompany the application.

(3) Sons of Deceased Veterans of World Wars I or II or the Korean Conflict:

Forty (40) cadetships are provided for the sons of members of the Armed Forces of the United States who were killed in action

*This publication may be obtained from the nearest Army or Air Force installation or by writing to The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C., Attn: AGPB–M.

or who died of wounds, injuries, or disease resulting from active service during World Wars I or II or between June 27, 1950, and midnight of January 31, 1955. The Veterans' Administration determines the eligibility of all applicants, and its decisions are final and binding on the Department of the Army. Application should be made by letter (no form is prescribed) addressed to The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C., Attn: AGPB–M. The letter should state the full name, date of birth, and address of the applicant (complete service address should be given if the applicant is in the Armed Forces), and the name, grade, service number, and last organization of the veteran parent, together with a brief statement concerning the time, place, and cause of death. The claim number assigned to the veteran parent's case by the Veterans' Administration should also be furnished.

(4) Honor Military and Honor Naval Schools:

Forty (40) cadetships are provided for Honor Military and Honor Naval schools. Each such school of the essentially military type, as determined by annual Departments of the Army and Navy inspections, may nominate three candidates annually from among its honor graduates, to compete on the March entrance examination. The number of available vacancies will be filled in the order of merit established at the examination, regardless of the schools from which the candidates are nominated. Each nomination must contain a certification by the head of the institution that the candidate is an honor graduate of a year for which the institution was designated an honor military or naval school. No student may be rated as an honor graduate unless he has shown proficiency in subjects of his school work amounting to not less than the 15 units prescribed by the regulations for admission to the United States Military Academy. However, the institution is not limited to those graduates of the current year.

*c. Sons of Congressional Medal of Honor Winners.*—Sons of recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor may be appointed to the Military Academy, provided they are qualified for admission. The administration of these appointments has been delegated to the Department of the Army. Application by those eligible should be made by letter (no form is prescribed) to The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C., Attn: AGPB–M. The letter should contain the applicant's full name, address, and date of birth (complete service address should be given if the applicant is in the Armed Forces), the name, grade, and branch of service of the parent and a brief statement of the date and circumstances of the award. Candidates appointed from this source may qualify in the same manner as a congressional principal candidate. All who are found fully qualified will be admitted as cadets, regardless of the number.

*d. Filipino Cadets.*—In addition to the 2,496 cadetships authorized, the Secretary of the Army may permit each entering class one Filipino, designated by the President of the Republic of the Philippines, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy.

*e. Foreign Cadets.*—The act of 26 June 1946 (as amended) authorizes the President of the United States to permit not more than 20 persons at a time from the Latin-American republics and Canada to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy. Not more than three persons from any one country may be cadets at the same time. Such persons receive the same pay and allowance (including mileage from their homes in proceeding to the Military Academy for initial admission) as cadets appointed from the United States. They are not entitled, however, by reason of their graduation to appointment in the United States Armed Forces.

Citizens of other foreign countries have been permitted from time to time to attend the Military Academy upon specific authorization of the United States Congress in each case. Applications must be submitted to the United States Government through diplomatic channels by the governments concerned.

Requirements for the admission, advancement, and graduation of foreign cadets are similar to those for United States cadets.

### 3. QUALIFIED ALTERNATES AND QUALIFIED COMPETITORS

When it is determined that the number of new cadets of an entering class will not bring the Corps to its authorized strength, the Academic Board may recommend for appointment qualified alternates and qualified competitors regardless of the vacancies for which they were nominated. At least two-thirds of those so recommended must be qualified alternates. No application by the individual is necessary or desired since *all* qualified candidates are considered by the Academic Board. In making its selection the Board considers the following factors: academic ability based upon the candidate's entire scholastic record; character and other personal attributes as shown by confidential statements furnished by principals, teachers, and other school officials; evidence of exceptional capabilities; and leadership potential.

## III. ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

This section describes the specific requirements which candidates must fulfill *in addition to obtaining an appointment* as outlined in the preceding section.

### 1. GENERAL

*a. Age.*—On 1 July of the year admitted to the Military Academy a candidate must have attained the age of 17 years and must not have reached the age of 22. The age requirements for all candidates are statutory and cannot be waived.

*b. Citizenship.*—A candidate must be a citizen of the United States, except for those appointed specifically as foreign cadets.

*c. Character.*—Every candidate must be of good moral character.

*d. Marital Status.*—A candidate must never have been married. A cadet may not marry until he has graduated from the Academy; if any cadet is found to have been married, he will be immediately separated from the Academy.

*e. Height and Weight.*—No candidate will be admitted who is shorter than 5 feet 6 inches, except that a candidate who is under 20 years of age on 1 July of the year of proposed admission may be granted a waiver of 1 inch below the minimum height. In exceptional cases, where a candidate has demonstrated outstanding abilities, or has an outstanding military record, or who possesses exceptional educational qualifications, the Department of the Army may authorize a waiver of 2 inches below the minimum height. Individual requests for waivers will be considered at the time the candidate undergoes the entrance examination. The weight of a candidate must be within certain limits which depend upon his height. Height-weight tables and additional information about the physical requirements for admission will be found in appendix I, page 124.

*f. Admission Date.*—New cadets report to West Point for admission on the first Tuesday in July, except when July 4th falls on Tuesday, in which event they report on the first Wednesday in July.

*g. Engagement to Serve.*—Upon admission each cadet (except foreigners) must sign articles, with the consent of his parents or guardian if he is a minor, by which he shall engage, unless sooner discharged by competent authority—

(1) To complete the course of instruction; and

(2) If tendered an appointment as a commissioned officer in the Regular Army upon graduation from the United States Military Academy, to accept such appointment and to serve under such appointment for not less than three consecutive years immediately following the date of graduation; and

(3) In the event of the acceptance of his resignation from a commissioned status in the Regular component of such armed service prior to the sixth anniversary of his graduation, or in the event of an appointment in such Regular service not being tendered, to accept a commission which may be tendered him in the Reserve component of such Regular service and not to resign from such Reserve component prior to such sixth anniversary.

**2. SCHOLASTIC**

*a. Preparation.*—The majority of candidates admitted to the Military Academy enter directly from secondary school. Those in the upper portion of their high school classes who have attained good grades in their mathematics and English courses should be able to qualify for admission

without intensive cramming or special preparation. Candidates unable to obtain appointments for admission to the Military Academy immediately following graduation from secondary school are encouraged to attend a civilian college or university pending receipt of an appointment to West Point.

Each candidate must submit his complete educational record. This record should show that he has graduated (or will have by the time of his admission) from a secondary school, with satisfactory grades accounting for 15 units credit. A unit credit is interpreted as satisfactory completion in secondary school of a standard academic year's study of a course. Seven of the 15 units should be in the following nonoptional courses:

| *Non-Optional Courses* | *Maximum unit credit* |
|---|---|
| Mathematics (algebra, first year) | 1 |
| Mathematics (algebra, second year) | 1 |
| Mathematics (plane geometry) | 1 |
| English, first year | 1 |
| English, second year | 1 |
| English, third year | 1 |
| History, United States | 1 |

The remaining eight units should be chosen from the following optional courses:

| *Optional Courses* | *Maximum unit credit* |
|---|---|
| Mathematics (advanced algebra) | ½ |
| Mathematics (solid geometry) | ½ |
| Mathematics (trigonometry) | ½ |
| English, fourth year | 1 |
| History (ancient, or ancient and medieval) | 1 |
| History (European) | 1 |
| History (English) | 1 |
| History (World) | 1 |
| Economics | 1 |
| Sociology | 1 |
| Social Democracy | 1 |
| Problems of American Democracy | 1 |
| Contemporary Problems | 1 |
| Citizenship | ½ |
| Government | ½ |
| Civics | ½ |
| Latin, first year | 1 |
| Latin, second year | 1 |
| Latin, third year | 1 |
| Latin, fourth year | 1 |
| Greek, grammar and composition | 1 |
| Any modern foreign language, first year | 1 |
| Any modern foreign language, second year | 1 |

| *Optional Courses* | *Maximum unit credit* |
|---|---|
| Any modern foreign language, third year | 1 |
| Any modern foreign language, fourth year | 1 |
| Physics | 1 |
| Chemistry | 1 |
| General Science | 1 |
| Biology | 1 |
| Botany | 1 |
| Zoology | 1 |
| Geography | 1 |
| Drawing (mechanical or freehand) | 1 |
| Bookkeeping | 1 |
| Physiology | 1 |
| Psychology | 1 |
| Astronomy | ½ |
| Geology | ½ |

*b. College Entrance Examination Board Tests.*

(1) *General.*—The particular College Board tests which a candidate or prospective candidate must take to qualify for entrance to the Military Academy depend upon whether the candidate's nomination is competitive or noncompetitive; whether the applicant has completed satisfactorily at least one semester of study at college; and whether the applicant has completed the requirement for the study of United States History. Details of these requirements are contained in the subparagraphs which follow. Inquiries as to the particular College Board tests required of a candidate should be addressed to the Registrar, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York.

When a candidate or a prospective candidate has determined which tests are required in his case, he should register with the College Entrance Examination Board to take these tests, paying the required fee directly to the Board. An application form for this purpose will be furnished to the candidate by the Adjutant General, and to the prospective candidate upon request.

Candidates and prospective candidates should request on the College Board application form that their scores be sent to the United States Military Academy. Candidates will be advised directly from West Point 4–6 weeks after the testing date whether or not they have qualified mentally for admission to the Military Academy.

Complete information on the tests—dates of administration, location of testing centers, dates by which applicants must register, payment of fees, method of application, sample questions, etc.—is in a booklet entitled *College Board Tests.* This bulletin of

information, published annually by the College Board, may be obtained without charge by writing to:

The Registrar
U. S. Military Academy
West Point, New York
or to
The College Entrance Examination Board
P. O. Box 592
Princeton, New Jersey
or to
The College Entrance Examination Board
P. O. Box 27896
Los Angeles 27, California

The booklet may also be obtained from the principal, guidance counselor, or librarian in many high schools.

(2) *Requirement in United States History.*—Every candidate must qualify in United States History, either by furnishing evidence that he has completed satisfactorily a standard course in United States History (one year in secondary school or one semester in college) or by passing the College Board's achievement test in Social Studies.

(3) *Candidates with College Credits.*—A noncompetitive candidate who submits an acceptable college record may qualify mentally for admission to the Military Academy by passing only the College Board Scholastic Aptitude Test.

To be acceptable, the college record must reflect at least one semester's credits earned at a recognized college or university and must be in addition to a secondary school record of satisfactory performance totaling at least 15 units credit described in paragraph *a* on p. 21. If a candidate's record lacks not more than two units of the secondary school credits described in paragraph *a* on p. 21, he may make up this deficiency in college, one semester of college work being considered the equivalent of one academic year of secondary school study.

In determining acceptability of a college record, the Academic Board considers the entire scholastic performance of the candidate. Low marks, failures, or conditions in college, or failure on a prior Military Academy entrance examination are considered good reasons for the rejection of a college certificate. A candidate whose college certificate is not accepted must take the College Board achievement tests in Intermediate Mathematics and in English Composition as well as the Scholastic Aptitude Test.

(4) *Competitive Candidates.*—A candidate who seeks to qualify for admission under a competitive appointment—Army and Air

Force (regular and reserve components), Honor Military and Honor Naval Schools, Presidential, or Sons of Deceased Veterans (par. 2*b*, sec. II)—must take the College Board Scholastic Aptitude Test and the College Board achievement tests in Intermediate Mathematics and in English Composition at the March College Board administration. In addition, as noted in subparagraph (2) a competitive candidate must have satisfied the requirement in United States History by the time of the March examination, or take the College Board achievement test in Social Studies at that time. The vacancies available within each of the competitive categories are awarded to those candidates who attain the highest proficient scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test and on the achievement tests in Intermediate Mathematics and in English Composition. Failure of a competitive candidate to report for the March examination automatically vacates his appointment.

(5) *Noncompetitive Candidates.*—A candidate who seeks to qualify for admission under a noncompetitive appointment—Congressional, Vice Presidential, Hawaii, Alaska, District of Columbia, Canal Zone and Puerto Rico (par. 2, sec. II)—must take the College Board Scholastic Aptitude Test and achievement tests in Intermediate Mathematics and English Composition. Candidates with acceptable college records may be exempted from taking the achievement tests and permitted to qualify for admission by taking the Scholastic Aptitude Test only. In addition, as noted in subparagraph (2) above, a noncompetitive candidate must satisfy the requirement in United States History, or take the achievement test in Social Studies.

A noncompetitive candidate nominated prior to the closing date for registration for the March College Board tests may take the tests prescribed for him at the regular August, December, January, or March administrations; the January series is preferred. A noncompetitive candidate nominated subsequent to the closing date for registration for the March College Board tests may take the tests at the May administration of the College Board tests or the special administration of these tests held only at West Point in June.

(6) *Dual Nominations.*—A candidate holding both competitive and noncompetitive nominations must either (1) at the March administration take the Scholastic Aptitude Test and the achievement tests in Intermediate Mathematics and in English Composition, the results of which will determine his eligibility under both types of appointments, or (2) relinquish his competitive appointment and take only the mental examinations required under his noncompetive appointment.

(7) *Prospective Candidates.*—The tests which a prospective candidate should take depend upon the type of nomination he seeks and upon his scholastic record. Inquiries as to the particular tests required should be addressed to the Registrar, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, inclosing transcripts of his scholastic record to date. Prospective candidates may take the tests on any one of the five regular testing dates scheduled annually. A young man who is a prospective candidate for a non-competitive nomination thus may determine his mental qualification for admission to the Military Academy before he seeks or obtains his nomination. A prospective candidate who receives from the Military Academy a notice that he has qualified mentally for admission may find this notice helpful in obtaining a nomination from his Representative or Senator. In order that a prospective candidate may be advised of the results of his tests, he should furnish his home address to the Registrar, United States Military Academy.

(8) *Sample Examination Questions.*—Sample questions indicating the scope of the mental entrance examinations are included in the bulletin *College Board Tests*.

3. MEDICAL

*a. Preliminary Examination.*—The Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force have made available to all candidates for the Military Academy places where a preliminary physical examination can be obtained at no expense to the candidate other than the cost of such travel and subsistence as may be necessary. The preliminary physical examinations are conducted by medical specialists under conditions approximating as closely as possible those of the final type examinations given by the medical examining boards authorized to conduct the annual West Point entrance examination.

The preliminary examinations are authorized primarily for the convenience of candidates and prospective candidates. They serve to reveal obviously disqualifying defects which may preclude admission as cadets and may reveal defects which can be remedied prior to appearance for the final physical examination. Candidates are urged to avail themselves of this opportunity and thus spare themselves the needless expense and disappointment which may result from the late discovery of disqualifying defects.

Preliminary physical examinations are conducted at any of the places listed in appendix II, pages 125–127, and will be given to any candidate who presents a request signed by any one of the following: a Member of Congress or any other nominating authority; a parent or guardian of an applicant entitled to a Presidential or Son of Deceased Veteran appointment; or any officer of the Army, Navy, or Air Force. It is advisable to communicate with the installation selected for physical examination to arrange an appointment.

*A preliminary physical examination, whether conducted by military or civilian examiners, is advisory only and does not commit or obligate the Department of the Army to accept a candidate who is found by an entrance examination board to have a disqualifying physical defect.*

*b. Final Physical Examination* (See app. I).—Each candidate (including those who qualified in a previous year) is required to undergo a very thorough physical examination. His hearing must be normal (15/15) in each ear for the whispered voice, and the ears must be free from acute or chronic disease. His vision should not fall below 20/30 in either eye without glasses, correctible with glasses to 20/20 in each eye; under certain conditions waivers may be considered for vision up to 20/100 correctible with glasses to 20/20. Both eyes must be free from disease. No candidate will be accepted unless he has a minimum of 12 masticating teeth and 8 incisor teeth, all of which must be so opposed as to serve the purposes of biting and chewing.

Medical and physical aptitude examinations are given in March and only at the military installations listed below. Authorization to report for these examinations will be issued by The Adjutant General to those candidates nominated prior to the closing date for regular registration for the March College Board tests.

Candidates will be authorized to report to the medical and physical aptitude examining center on the Wednesday afternoon preceding the Saturday in March on which the regular College Board tests are scheduled. Except for those few candidates who require physical rechecks, it is expected that candidates will complete their medical and physical aptitude examinations by Friday afternoon. On Saturday the College Board tests will be given at these military installations as well as at the regular College Board testing centers in other parts of the country. During this period (Wednesday p. m.–Saturday p. m.) sleeping accomodations and meals are made available to candidates at nominal cost. The cost of transportation and all personal expenses must be borne by the candidate.

Failure to report for examination automatically vacates any *competitive* appointment. Failure to report vacates a *noncompetitive* appointment unless failure is attributable to sickness or other unavoidable cause, in which case the candidate may request authority to take the special June examination at West Point. (See sec. IV, par. 1.)

Each candidate will be authorized to report for examination to the military installation listed below which is most convenient to his address just prior to the March examination. A candidate may, however, request The Adjutant General to change his place of examination.

PROBABLE EXAMINING CENTERS, MARCH 1956

Army Base, Boston, Mass.
Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, N. Y.
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

William Beaumont Army Hospital, Fort Bliss, Tex.
Fort Benning, Ga.
Fort Bragg, N. C.
Fitzsimons Army Hospital, Denver, Colo.
Brooke Army Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Miss.
Fort Knox, Ky.
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
Letterman Army Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
Madigan Army Hospital, Fort Lewis, Wash.
Fort McPherson, Ga.
Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y.
Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Fort Sill, Okla.
U. S. Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif.
Tripler Army Hospital, Territory of Hawaii.
Fort Brooke, Puerto Rico.
Fort Clayton, Canal Zone.
Fort Richardson, Alaska.
Camp Zama, Japan.
U. S. Army Hospital, Heidelberg, Germany.

#### 4. PHYSICAL APTITUDE

Immediately following the final medical examination each candidate (except those previously qualified in Physical Aptitude) is required to take a 1-hour physical aptitude examination designed to measure strength, coordination, muscular power, endurance, speed, and flexibility. Examples of examination items are listed below together with standards to be considered by the candidate as minimum performance for each of these tests. The examination will be graded on the basis of the total score. In other words, if a passing grade is achieved on the whole examination, failure to achieve a passing score on any single test will not cause disqualification (with one exception—Arm Hang Test is Pass or Fail).

*a.* Arm Hang, Single (Pass or Fail)..... 5 seconds.
Hang full length by the right arm for 5 seconds from an overhead bar, the hand gripping the bar with the back of the hand toward the face. The elbow must be kept straight. Repeat the test with the left arm. This test is designed to show evidence of recurrent shoulder dislocation.

*b.* Basketball Throw for distance using a regulation basketball..... 65 feet.

*c.* Basketball Throw (modified)..... 50 feet.
Regulation basketball is thrown overhand for distance from the kneeling position.

*d.* Broad Jump for distance, standing..... 6 feet 9 inches.

*e.* Broad Jump for distance, three in succession..... 21½ feet.
Standing start with 3 continuous broad jumps.

*f.* Burpee test for 20 seconds..... 10½ times.
Continuous movements from the standing position to the squat, to the leaning rest, to the squat, and back to the standing position.

*g.* Dipping on parallel bars..... 3 times.
Raising and lowering oneself on parallel bars by means of the arms. The body is lowered until upper arm passes the horizontal.

*h.* Dodge run..... 26 seconds.
A run through a maze placed on a gymnasium floor.

*i.* Hop, Step, and Jump..... 22 feet.
From a standing position take a hop, a step, and a jump to gain as great a distance as possible.

*j.* Hurdle run..... 39 seconds.
A run through a maze placed on a gymnasium floor.

*k.* Medicine Ball Put..... 35 feet.
A 6-pound medicine ball is put using the same movement as required for a shotput.

*l.* Pull-ups..... 3 times.
Chinning oneself on a horizontal bar, grasping bar with back of hand toward face.

*m.* Push-ups..... 20 times.
Standard push-ups starting from the leaning rest position.

*n.* Rope climb (7 seconds)..... 10½ feet.
Climb a regulation gymnasium rope as high as possible in 7 seconds, using hands and feet or hands alone, starting from a standing position.

*o.* Sit-ups (2 minutes)..... 34 times.
These are to be performed with a partner holding the feet.

*p.* Sit-ups (for speed)..... 20 times.
These are to be performed in 30 seconds while lying on a gymnasium mat with toes hooked under a bar.

*q.* Softball Throw..... 145 feet.
For distance using a regulation softball (12-inch circumference).

*r.* Running, shuttle
This test is a shuttle run on a gymnasium floor between two turning blocks 25 yards apart.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 yards | 18.9 seconds. |
| 150 yards | 26½ seconds. |
| 250 yards | 51 seconds. |
| 300 yards | 64 seconds. |

*s.* Running 300 yards on indoor track ..... 46½ seconds.
11 laps to the mile.

*t.* Squat jumps ..... 30 times.
From a squatting position on the right heel with fingers laced on top of head palms downward, and with left foot slightly advanced, spring upward until both knees are straight and both feet clear the floor. While the feet are off the floor advance the right foot and drop to a squat on the left heel. Spring up again and repeat.

*u.* Vault for height, standing ..... 4 feet 6 inches.
From a standing position vault over a horizontal bar by touching it with only the hands using either flank or front vault.

*v.* Vertical Jump ..... 17 inches.
The difference between the height an individual can reach and the height he can jump and reach.

Candidates should prepare for this examination by engaging in vigorous activities such as running, conditioning exercises, and competitive games rather than by practicing on specific test items.

## IV. MISCELLANEOUS

### 1. SPECIAL JUNE EXAMINATION

A second medical and physical aptitude examination is held at West Point only. This examination, and a special administration of the College Board tests, is held on the Tuesday preceding the 16th of June and is limited to candidates nominated after the College Board's regular registration date for the March examination and to noncompetitive candidates unable to take the March examination because of illness or other unavoidable cause.

### 2. CANDIDATE'S SUBMISSION OF RECORDS

All necessary papers and detailed instructions for the accomplishment and submission of each will be furnished the candidate by The Adjutant General with the candidate's letter of nomination. Before writing to The Adjutant General or to the Military Academy for additional information, candidates should study these instructions thoroughly.

### 3. PREVIOUS QUALIFICATION

A candidate (except an ex-cadet) once found mentally qualified for admission to the Academy will be considered mentally qualified for any subsequent noncompetitive appointment and will not be required to take further mental examination.

A candidate who has once qualified in physical aptitude will not be required to take another physical aptitude test.

A candidate must undergo the medical examination in March or June of the year of proposed admission, even though he may have been found fully qualified in a previous year.

### 4. USMA PREPARATORY SCHOOL

The USMA Preparatory School at Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, N. Y., was established to prepare members of the Armed Forces for the entrance examinations. Participation in this preparatory training program is limited strictly to personnel on active duty who hold appointments to the Military Academy. The school is operated under the direction of the Superintendent, USMA. (For further details, see page 33.)

### 5. PHYSICAL CONDITIONING

Because of the nature of the new cadets' training during their first two months at West Point, the physical demands upon them are necessarily great. Experience indicates that those cadets who, prior to admission, have conditioned themselves physically are best able to meet the training requirements. The candidate should strive for the degree of conditioning required for vigorous athletic team sports. He is advised to practice heavy physical-conditioning exercises until many repetitions of the exercises can be performed without severe physical strain. In addition, he should strengthen his legs and wind by regular cross-country running and by fast climbing on steep slopes. A program of vigorous competitive sports should be followed with emphasis on variety of sports rather than on one favorite activity. Any candidate in doubt as to physical conditioning methods will be wise to consult a high school or college physical education department.

### 6. DEPOSIT UPON ENTRANCE; CADET FINANCES

Although a cadet receives his education and training at Government expense, he is required to purchase his uniforms, textbooks, etc. The purchase of these supplies requires a heavy expenditure of funds during his first year at the Academy. To provide funds for this initial expenditure, the candidate should make a deposit of $300 prior to, or upon, entrance to the Academy. When such deposit is in the form of a check, it should be drawn to the order of The Treasurer, U. S. Military Academy, and mailed to him at West Point.

With the exercise of proper economy, a cadet who has made the $300 deposit should be able to save enough money to buy upon graduation the uniforms and equipment he will require as an officer.

# UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Exclusively for the benefit of candidates who are serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States, the Department of the Army maintains the United States Military Academy Preparatory School at Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, N. Y., where an intensive preparatory training program is conducted under the direction of the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

The primary mission of the Preparatory School is to assist cadet candidates to prepare for the annual West Point entrance examinations. A secondary mission is to prepare candidates for successful accomplishment of the academic and physical education courses at the United States Military Academy insofar as time and facilities permit.

This is the only West Point preparatory school available to personnel serving on active duty in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Attendance at the school is limited strictly to personnel who (a) have been appointed to the Military Academy (b) meet the physical requirements established for admission to the Academy, and (c) possess certain minimum academic qualifications. While basic training is not a requirement for admission to the School, it definitely would be to the candidate's advantage to have completed at least that portion of his training before enrollment.

Duly appointed candidates who, subsequent to receipt of their appointments, enlist in any of the regular services listed above will be transferred to the Preparatory School upon request, provided they meet the physical requirements. There are no special or short-term enlistments solely for the purpose of attending the Preparatory School. Candidates who enlist and fail to gain admission to the Military Academy must complete the terms of their enlistments.

The basic preparatory training program is conducted from approximately the second Tuesday in September until approximately 31 May. Instruction is divided into a basic course (September through February), an advanced course (March through May), and an abbreviated basic course (March through June). Candidates will be admitted to the Preparatory School twice annually: (a) between the second Tuesday in September and 30 September for the basic and advanced courses, and (b) between 1 March and 15 April for the abbreviated basic course. No candidates except those appointed to take the June entrance examination will be authorized to transfer to the school after the March entrance examination has been completed.

A copy of the regulations governing attendance at the United States Military Academy Preparatory School may be obtained by writing to The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C.

# GENERAL INFORMATION

## PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Cadets are members of the Regular Army and, as such, receive pay and allowances as provided by pertinent statutes. Cadets currently receive $81.12 a month, from which they must pay for their uniforms, textbooks, etc. Cadets also receive a ration allowance, currently established at $1.35 a day which is spent entirely on food. If a cadet is absent for 10 days or longer, the ration allowance is credited to his account. Quarters and medical care are provided. In addition, a cadet is entitled, upon admission, to travel allowance of six cents per mile over the shortest usually travelled route from his home to West Point.

## PROMOTION AFTER GRADUATION

When any cadet of the United States Military Academy (other than foreign cadets) has completed the prescribed course of instruction and meets the required physical standards he may, upon graduation, be promoted and appointed a second lieutenant in the Regular Army or United States Air Force, and whenever any such appointment would result in there being a number of active list commissioned officers in the Regular Army or in the United States Air Force in excess of the authorized active list commissioned officer strength, such strength shall be temporarily increased as necessary to authorize such appointment (sec. 506 (f), Public Law 381—80th Congress).

## LEAVES OF ABSENCE AND HOLIDAYS

Although the summer period (June, July, August) is primarily devoted to practical military instruction, class leaves are given during this period as follows: First Class, 4 weeks; Second Class, 4 weeks; Third Class, 4 weeks. Academic duties are suspended for about 10 days at the Christmas holiday period and for about 4 days during March. At these times, cadets of the First, Second, and Third Classes who are not taking final examinations and whose disciplinary records and credit balance with the Treasurer warrant it, are granted leaves of absence.

Cadets of the First Class are granted week-end leaves during the year, if their duties, academic and disciplinary records, and credit balances warrant the leaves.

Academic and other duties are suspended for all classes on such national holidays as may be designated by the Department of the Army.

## FILM OF WEST POINT

A documentary 16 mm sound film, "This Is West Point," showing the daily life of the cadets, is available on loan. Address inquiries to the Public Information Officer, West Point, N. Y.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS OF CADETS

The approximately 2,400 cadets of the Corps, organized into companies of about 100 men each, follow a Brigade organization with two regiments. Each regiment is organized into three battalions with four companies in each battalion.

At the head of the Brigade is the Cadet Brigade Commander (known also as the Cadet First Captain) who has a staff of a Brigade Adjutant, a Brigade Training Officer, and a Brigade Supply Officer. The two Cadet Regimental Commanders have corresponding staffs, as have the six Cadet Battalion Commanders.

Each company is in charge of a Cadet Company Commander, with subordinate cadet officers in command of the smaller units.

North Barracks

# DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION

## COURSE OF STUDY

The United States Military Academy offers a 4-year course of undergraduate study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. The Military Academy is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Except for a choice of one of five languages, the curriculum is prescribed.

The course of study is designed to prepare the graduate for the diverse intellectual problems that confront an officer during his career. To solve these problems the officer must have knowledge and understanding of our culture and technology, capacity for dealing with foreign allies, and a talent for adjusting military plans and operations to the status of the national economy. Because of such requirements and their resulting curricular objectives, the West Point course of study cannot be classed as either liberal arts or engineering but has somewhat the character of both.

After he graduates, the officer may do advanced study in civilian universities and he will invariably take advanced study in one or more graduate schools of the Armed Forces. These are of several levels: the branch schools; the Command and General Staff colleges; and, at the highest level, the War Colleges (Army, Navy, Air) and the joint colleges (National War College, Industrial College of the Armed Forces). Selected students from all the armed forces attend the joint colleges.

## GRADING SYSTEM

Daily grades in each course of instruction at the Military Academy are awarded on a 30-point scale from 0.1 to 3.0, 3.0 equaling 100 percent and 2.0 being the lowest passing mark. A cadet's daily grades and cumulative record in each course are posted weekly on the class bulletin boards along with a report of all cadets deficient (average grade less than 2.0) in one or more subjects. Cadets attend classes in small sections of perhaps 12–15 students, all of whom have achieved substantially the same average grade in the subject. Approximately every four weeks the cadets are resectioned on the basis of their cumulative average grades in each subject.

A cadet's class rank (or order of merit) at year end and at graduation is determined by the total credits earned in all subjects in relation to the totals earned by each of his classmates. Maximum credits or weights assigned the various subjects are in proportion to the time allotted for instruction. A graduating cadet's choice of branch (Engineer, Artillery, Signal Corps, Infantry, etc.) is influenced by his class standing.

A report on the cadet's progress is mailed to his parents monthly throughout the academic year.

| Class | Subject | Attendance | Length of period (minutes) |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOURTH (Freshman year). | Mathematics | Whole class daily | 80 |
| | Military topography and graphics. | One half class daily except Saturday. | 120 |
| | Physical education | One half class daily except Saturday. | 45 |
| | | Whole class Saturday | 45 |
| | English | One half class daily except Saturday. | 60 |
| | Languages | One half class daily except Saturday. | 60 |
| | Military hygiene | Three and one half attendances a week (7 periods). | 60 |
| | Tactics | Two attendances a week. | 60 |
| | Intramural athletics. | Two attendances a week (36 periods). | 75 |
| THIRD (Sophomore year). | Mathematics | One half class daily | 80 |
| | Physics | One half class daily | 80 |
| | Chemistry | One half class daily (91 periods). | 80 |
| | Languages | One half class daily | 70 |
| | English | One half class daily except Saturday (63 periods). | 60 |
| | Military psychology and leadership. | One half class daily except Saturday (27 periods). | 60 or 120 |
| | Military topography and graphics. | One half class daily except Saturday. | 60 or 120 |
| | Military hygiene | One half class daily (17 periods). | 60 |
| | Tactics | Two attendances a week. | 60 |
| | Intramural athletics. | Two attendances a week. (36 periods). | 75 |

| Class | Subject | Attendance | Length of period (minutes) |
|---|---|---|---|
| SECOND..... (Junior year). | Mechanics of fluids.. | One half class daily.... | 80 |
| | Mechanics of solids.. | One half class daily.. . | 80 |
| | Electricity..... | Whole class daily (158 periods). | 80 |
| | | One half class daily (27 periods). | 80 |
| | Military instructor training. | One half class daily (27 periods). | 80 |
| | Social sciences (geography, government, and history). | Whole class daily except Saturday. | 60 |
| | Military hygiene.... | One half class daily (5 periods). | 60 |
| | Tactics..... | Two attendances a week. | 60 |
| | Intramural athletics. | Two attendances a week (36 periods). | 75 |
| FIRST..... (Senior year). | Military engineering. | One half class daily.... | 80 |
| | History of military art. | One half class daily.... | 80 |
| | Social sciences (economics and international relations). | One half class daily.... | 70 |
| | Ordnance..... | One half class daily.... | 70 |
| | English..... | One half class daily except Saturday (27 periods). | 60 |
| | Law..... | One half class daily except Saturday. | 60 |
| | Military psychology and leadership. | One half class daily except Saturday (53 periods). | 60 |
| | Military hygiene.... | One attendance a week (6 periods). | 60 |
| | Tactics..... | Two attendances a week. | 60 |
| | Intramural athletics. | Two attendances a week (36 periods). | 75 |

The average number of periods available for the courses prescribed in table are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole class daily | 212 |
| Half class daily | 106 |
| Half class daily (except Saturday) | 90 |
| Two attendances a week | 72 |

# TYPICAL CADET SCHEDULES

## FOURTH (FRESHMAN) CLASS

FIRST WEEK:

| | 7:55 A.M. | 9:15 A.M. | 9:30 A.M. | 9:55 A.M. | 10:15 A.M. | 11:55 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. | 2:00 P.M. | 2:15 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. | 3:15 P.M. | 3:30 P.M. | 4:45 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mon | MATH | | | PHYS ED | | | | ENGLISH | | TACTICS | | | |
| Tue | MATH | | | MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY AND GRAPHICS | | | | FOREIGN LANGUAGES | | | | | INTRAMURAL [1] |
| Wed | MATH | | | PHYS ED | | | | ENGLISH | | | | | |
| Thu | MATH | | | MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY AND GRAPHICS | | | | FOREIGN LANGUAGES | | | | | INTRAMURAL |
| Fri | MATH | | | PHYS ED | | | | ENGLISH | | TACTICS | | | |
| Sat | MATH | | | PHYS ED | | | | | | | | | |

BLANK SPACES TO 3:15 P.M. REPRESENT CADET STUDY TIME; AFTER 3:15 P.M. CADET FREE TIME

SECOND WEEK: Except on Saturday, Military Topography and Graphics alternates with Physical Education; Saturday schedule remains constant.
English meets Tuesday, Thursday; Foreign Languages meets Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Tactics alternates with Intramural.

NOTE: 1. During winter months, Free Time may replace voluntary Intramural.

## THIRD (SOPHOMORE) CLASS

FIRST WEEK:

| | 7:55 A.M. | 9:15 A.M. | 9:55 A.M. | 10:35 A.M. | 10:45 A.M. | 11:55 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. | 2:00 P.M. | 2:15 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. | 3:15 P.M. | 3:30 P.M. | 4:45 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mon | MATH | | | LAB [1] | | CHEMISTRY [1] | | ENGLISH [2] | | TACTICS [4] | | | |
| Tue | PHYSICS | LAB [5] | | | | FOREIGN LANG | | MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY AND GRAPHICS | | | | | INTRAMURAL [6] |
| Wed | MATH | | | | | CHEMISTRY | | ENGLISH | | | | | |
| Thu | PHYSICS | | | | | FOREIGN LANG | | MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY AND GRAPHICS | | | | | INTRAMURAL |
| Fri | MATH | | | | | CHEMISTRY | | ENGLISH | | TACTICS | | | |
| Sat | PHYSICS | | | | | FOREIGN LANG | | | | | | | |

SECOND WEEK: English alternates with M T and G.
Tactics alternates with Intramural.

NOTES: 1. Chemistry has twenty 2-hour laboratory periods.
2. Military Hygiene replaces Chemistry for last 15 periods of the year.
3. Military Psychology and Leadership replaces English for first 27 periods of the year.
4. Physical Education replaces Tactics for 30 periods.
5. Physics has eighteen 2-hour laboratory periods.
6. During winter months, Free Time may replace voluntary Intramural.

## SECOND (JUNIOR) CLASS

FIRST WEEK:

| | 7:55 A.M. | 8:15 A.M. | 9:55 A.M. | 10:35 A.M. | 11:55 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. | 2:00 P.M. | 2:15 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. | 3:15 P.M. | 3:30 P.M. | 4:45 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mon | MECHANICS | | | LAB [1] | ELECTRICITY [2] | | SOCIAL SCIENCES | | TACTICS [3] | | | |
| Tue | MECHANICS | LAB [4] | | | ELECTRICITY | | SOCIAL SCIENCES | | | | | INTRAMURAL [5] |
| Wed | MECHANICS | | | | ELECTRICITY | | SOCIAL SCIENCES | | | | | |
| Thu | MECHANICS | | | | ELECTRICITY | | SOCIAL SCIENCES | | | | | INTRAMURAL |
| Fri | MECHANICS | | | | ELECTRICITY | | SOCIAL SCIENCES | | TACTICS | | | |
| Sat | MECHANICS | | | | ELECTRICITY | | | | | | | |

SECOND WEEK: Tactics alternates with Intramural.

NOTES: 1. Electricity has thirty-five 2-hour laboratory periods.
2. Military Instructor Training alternates with Electricity for last 27 periods of the year.
3. Physical Education replaces Tactics for 11 periods.
4. Mechanics has twenty-one 2-hour laboratory periods.
5. During winter months, Free Time may replace voluntary Intramural.

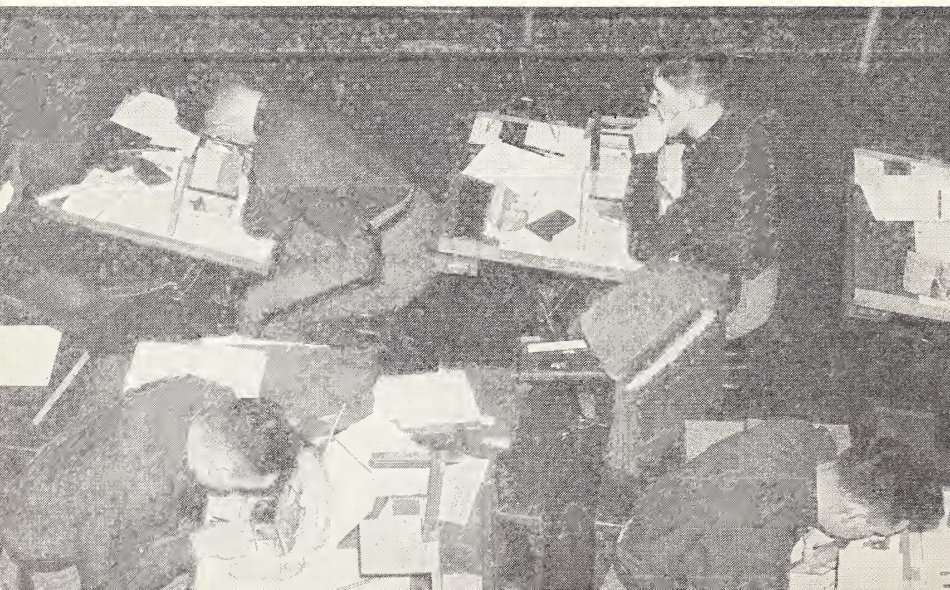
## FIRST (SENIOR) CLASS

FIRST WEEK:

| | 7:55 A.M. | 9:05 A.M. | 9:55 A.M. | 10:35 A.M. | 11:55 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. | 2:00 P.M. | 2:15 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. | 3:15 P.M. | 3:30 P.M. | 4:45 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mon | ORDNANCE | | LAB [1] | | HISTORY OF MILITARY ART | | LAW | | TACTICS [3] | | | |
| Tue | SOCIAL SCIENCES | | | | MILITARY ENGINEERING | | TACTICS | | | | | INTRAMURAL [2] |
| Wed | ORDNANCE | | | | HISTORY OF MILITARY ART | | LAW | | | | | |
| Thu | SOCIAL SCIENCES | | | | MILITARY ENGINEERING | | TACTICS | | | | | INTRAMURAL |
| Fri | ORDNANCE | | | | HISTORY OF MILITARY ART | | LAW | | TACTICS | | | |
| Sat | SOCIAL SCIENCES | | | | MILITARY ENGINEERING | | | | | | | |

SECOND WEEK: Tactics alternates with Law.
Tactics alternates with Intramural.

NOTES: 1. Ordnance has fourteen 2-hour laboratory periods.
2. During winter months, Free Time may replace voluntary Intramural.
3. English replaces Tactics for first 27 periods.



## DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY

*Professors:* Col. B. W. Bartlett (Head of Department).
Col. J. W. Green, Jr.
*Associate Professor:* Col. R. W. Ballard (Executive Officer).
*Assistant Professors:* Majs. F. R. Garrett, J. R. Waterman; Capts. G. O. Adkisson, D. T. Baker.
*Instructors:* Capts. W. C. Burns, H. E. Davis, W. B. Degraf, D. B. Dickinson, F. J. Knauss, R. M. Lowry, R. I. McFadden, B. J. Pankowski, D. A. Peterson, S. E. Reinhart, Jr., D. C. Weaver, A. A. Wheat.

Note.—The two courses in Electrical Engineering are survey courses somewhat broader in scope than the engineering school courses usually offered for nonelectrical engineers. Demonstration lectures and 2-hour laboratory exercises supplement the regular classroom instruction at frequent intervals. The two courses are conducted concurrently.

### Second (Junior) Class

Fields, Machinery, and Nuclear Physics. *Assistant Professors:* Maj. Garrett; Capts. Adkisson, Baker; *Instructors:* Capts. Burns, Davis, DeGraf, Lowry, Pankowski, Weaver, Wheat.

*a. Fields.*—The basic ideas of magnetostatics, electrostatics and electromagnetics requisite for the study of electrical machinery and nuclear physics, including the capacitor, transient voltage-current relationships in a capacitor, and capacitive reactance; systems of units; magnetization curves in iron and air gaps, simple magnetic circuits, the hysteresis loop, ferromagnetic theory, permanent magnets; electromagnetic induction, self inductance, transients in a magnetic circuit, mutual inductance and the coefficient of coupling; voltages generated by motion; forces on current-carrying conductors in magnetic fields. *23 hours (seventeen 80-minute periods).*

*b. Machinery.*—Fundamentals of DC generators and motors; single-phase and polyphase AC alternators and motors; transformers, including the transformer vector diagram and the equivalent circuit of the transformer; amplidynes; and indicating, power, and control selsyns. This subject is taught from the point of view of operational characteristics rather than design. *40 hours (thirty 80-minute periods).*

*c. Nuclear Physics.*—Historical development of modern concepts; Bohr theory of the atom, including quantum numbers and Pauli's exclusion principle; X-rays; natural and artificial radioactivity; elementary particles; nuclear reactions, including nuclear fission and fusion; chain reactions (as applied to reactors, power generators, and weapons); radiation hazards, including the nature of ionizing radiation, effects produced, and detecting instruments. *33 hours (twenty-five 80-minute periods).*

*Laboratory.*—The department's power laboratories are equipped for the instruction of 80 cadets working in four-man teams. DC and AC machinery are studied. Cadets connect and run tests on DC generators and motors, the alternator and the induction motor; and transformer. *20 hours* (*ten 2-hour periods*).

Circuits, Electronics, and Communications. *Assistant Professor:* Maj. Waterman; *Instructors:* Capts. Burns, Dickinson, Knauss, Lowry, McFadden, Peterson, Reinhart.

*a. Circuits.*—Basic laws and theorems of DC and AC circuits; nonlinear circuit elements; DC and AC instruments and their uses; polyphase AC systems with balanced and unbalanced loads; complex notation for solving AC circuits; series and parallel resonance phenomena; impedance matching, four terminal networks, attenuators and filters. *51 hours* (*thirty-eight 80-minute periods*).

*b. Electronics.*—Vacuum tubes, including diodes, triodes, tetrodes, and pentodes; the equivalent circuit and the load line; the theory and use of the cathode ray oscilloscope; basic vacuum tube circuits (rectifier, amplifier, modulator, and oscillator); photo-electric effect and photocells; wave-shaping circuits. *35 hours* (*twenty-six 80-minute periods*).

*c. Communications.*—Simple closed circuit telegraph systems; simple voice transmission systems and multiple use of telephone circuits; AM and FM radio transmitters and receivers, with emphasis on the superheterodyne receiver; propagation of electromagnetic waves; antennas; basic principles, components, frequencies and power relations in radar systems; facsimile transmission; general concepts, components and operation of a simple television system. *23 hours* (*seventeen 80-minute periods*).

*Laboratory.*—The circuits laboratory is equipped for the instruction of 120 cadets working individually. It is used for basic AC and DC electrical measurements as well as electronics and communications experiments. *44 hours* (*twenty-two 2-hour periods*).

## DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

*Professors:* Col. G. R. Stephens (Head of Department).
Col. R. K. Alspach.
*Associate Professors:* Lt. Col. D. E. Halpin; Maj. W. C. Burton.
*Assistant Professors:* Lt. Cols. J. J. Beiser, B. J. Gault, R. B. Short; Majs. R. P. Ashley, H. A. Linn, C. C. Ulsaker (Executive Officer).
*Instructors:* Majs. A. W. Jones, Jr., W. F. Malone, O. B. Patton, J. B. Roberts, Jr., H. T. Wickert; Capts. C. L. Anders, P. L. Briand, Jr., W. M. Briggs, J. C. Faith, D. W. Gallez, R. J. Lamb, Jr., S. R. Martin, G. L. Miller, A. J. Price, R. H. Smith, L. E. Surut, J. L. Wood.

### Fourth (Freshman) Class

Composition, Readings, and Speech Making. *Associate Professor:* Lt. Col. Halpin; *Assistant Professors:* Lt. Col. Beiser; Maj. Linn; *Instruc-*

*tors:* Majs. Jones, Patton, Wickert; Capts. Briggs, Faith, Gallez, Price, Smith, Surut, Wood.

*Expository Writing.*—Lessons on grammar, punctuation, and diction (with emphasis on the sentence); lessons on unity, coherence, and emphasis (with emphasis on the paragraph); lessons on analysis, logic, and criticism (with emphasis on theme writing and research). *57 hours.*

*Readings.*—Diversified reading selections, including a long narrative poem, three contemporary plays, short stories, essays, and two novels. Class discussion based on the readings. *14 hours.*

*Speechmaking.*—The preparation and presentation of various types of speeches, such as the speech to inform and to convince. The course includes special work in group discussion. *19 hours.*

*Special Course.**—In addition to regularly assigned work, selected cadets read and discuss nine short stories and eight plays.

**Third (Sophomore) Class**

Comparative Literature. *Associate Professor:* Maj. Burton; *Assistant Professors:* Lt. Cols. Gault, Short; Maj. Ashley; *Instructors:* Majs. Malone, Roberts; Capts. Anders, Briand, Lamb, Martin, Miller.

Selections from the best in world literature. Within the framework of the preferential tempers of classicism, romanticism, and realism, literary works of western civilization from classical Greek times to modern times are studied. The course emphasizes that literature treats generally of (1) man's relationship with God, (2) man's relationship with his fellow man, and (3) man's relationship with nature. Among the works and writers studied are Homer, The Bible, Plato, Dante, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Swift, Voltaire, Goethe, Wordsworth, Emerson, Browning, Melville, Whitman, Gorki, Yeats, Eliot. In addition, the reading of one novel from a list suggested by the Department is required. Practice in writing and speaking is gained by the preparation of several formal papers and by class discussion of readings. *63 hours.*

**First (Senior) Cass**

Literature and Composition. *Instructors:* As for Third Class.

Discussion and analysis of expository and narrative selections dealing with modern problems. The objectives are (1) to develop further the ability to write and speak effectively, and (2) to improve the student's skill in logical analysis and criticism. Advanced expository theme writing. *27 hours.*

## DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

*Professors:* Col. C. J. Barrett (Head of Department).
Col. .W. J. Renfroe.
*Associate Professors:* Lt. Col. G. A. Bahe (Executive Officer); Maj. W. C. Harper.

*Given from November to June to the highest-ranking cadets in fourth-class English.

*Assistant Professors:* Lt. Cols. M. S. Mirski, G. G. Bartlett; Maj. G. J. Breindel; Capts. T. E. Benson, E. F. Crowley.

*Civilian Assistant Professors:* Mr. N. Maltzoff; Dr. F. Tiller.

*Civilian Instructors:* Messrs. J. Martinez, P. Vils, C. Viollet.

*U. S. A. and U. S. A. F. Instructors:* Lt. Col. P. Denisevich; Majs. R. J. McCrory, G. R. Moe, H. Reiner, A. N. Thompson, S. Willard; Capts. L. E. Bolduc, J. P. Burner, K. M. Horne, B. L. Landis, R. T. Lombard, J. W. McEnery, F. W. McInerney, W. W. Palmer, J. G. Paules, E. B. Peters, T. S. Skladzien; 1st Lt. C. L. Herman.

*Foreign Instructors:* Col. C. N. Dos Santos (Brazilian Army); Maj. J. A. De La Fuente (Mexican Army).

Note.—Each cadet studies one foreign language—French, German, Portuguese, Russian, or Spanish—during the first 2 years of his course at West Point. The Department of the Army specifies the approximate percentage of the entering class to be assigned to each language. Within these quotas cadets are assigned in accordance with their preferences and previous language experience. In general, a cadet may continue at West Point the study of a language begun elsewhere, unless he has reached a stage of proficiency equal to the average to be attained at West Point.

**Fourth (Freshman) Class**

French. *Instructors:* Maj. Thompson; Capts. Bolduc, Palmer.

German. *Instructors:* Majs. Moe, Reiner.

Portuguese. *Instructors:* Col. Dos Santos; 1st Lt. Herman.

Russian. *Instructors:* Lt. Col. Denisevich; Maj. Willard.

Spanish. *Instructors:* Capts. Lombard, McEnery, McInerney.

Basic course in the fundamentals of the language. In keeping with the primary objective of speaking and understanding the spoken language, particular emphasis is placed on oral work. The oral-aural skills are developed by reading aloud, repetition drills, question and answer exercises, prepared and extemporaneous dialogues, and individual short talks. After the first month of the course all classroom work is in the foreign language. *90 hours.*

**Third (Sophomore) Class**

French. *Assistant Professor:* Lt. Col. Bartlett; *Instructors:* Capts. Landis, Peters.

German. *Assistant Professor:* Maj. Breindel; *Instructor:* Capt. Horne.

Portuguese. *Assistant Professor:* Capt. Benson; *Instructor:* Mr. Vils.

Russian. *Assistant Professor:* Lt. Col. Mirski; *Instructor:* Maj. McCrory.

Spanish. *Assistant Professor:* Capt. Crowley; *Instructors:* Maj. De La Fuente; Capts. Burner, Paules.

Continuation of the Fourth Class course, with increased stress on the correct application of grammar principles. Continuing emphasis on oral discussions, dialogues, and individual talks. Periodic written compositions. Reading and discussion of one or two literary works and of historical, geographical, and military material of current interest. Series of

six or seven lectures on the culture of the people whose language is being studied. Frequent aural comprehension exercises. All work conducted in the foreign language. *124 hours (one hundred and six 70-minute periods).*

## DEPARTMENT OF LAW

*Professor:* Col. C. W. West (Head of Department).
*Associate Professor:* Lt. Col. J. Baker.
*Assistant Professor:* Col. W. C. Plott.
*Instructors:* Lt. Col. J. J. Crimmins; Capts. E. L. Flaherty, J. E. Flick, J. T. Jones, J. J. Murphy, W. M. Nichols, E. E. Welch.

### First (Senior) Class

*Assistant Professor:* Col. Plott; *Instructors:* Lt. Col. Crimmins; Capts. Flaherty, Flick, Jones, Murphy, Nichols, Welch.

*a. Elementary Law.*—A broad basic coverage of the fundamental legal principles of contracts, bailments, agency, sales, real and personal property, negotiable instruments, torts, and claims by and against the Government. *21 hours.*

*b. Criminal Law.*—A study of substantive criminal law essential to the proper exercise of court-martial jurisdiction. *17 hours.*

*c. Constitutional Law.*—Important phases of constitutional authority, guarantees, and limitations with special emphasis on sources and extent of military power. *13 hours.*

*d. Evidence.*—The rules of evidence required in court-martial practice. *17 hours.*

*e. Military Law.*—Study and practical application of court-martial procedure. Participation in moot courts is featured. *22 hours.*

## DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

*Professors:* Col. W. W. Bessell, Jr. (Head of Department).
Col. C. P. Nicholas.
*Associate Professors:* Col. P. D. Calyer; Lt. Col. D. E. Buchanan.
*Assistant Professors:* Lt. Cols. R. H. Dettre, J. P. Donohue, B. E. Huffman; Majs. J. C. Cockrill, L. G. Gamble, M. E. Nolan.
*Instructors:* Lt. Cols. J. L. Fishback, P. W. Ramee; Majs. K. E. Eiler, D. M. Fowler, D. L. Knoll, A. M. Maish, T. M. McGuire, R. E. Plett, R. E. Wright; Capts. L. P. Bayard, G. F. Bond, F. W. Crowe, R. T. Curtis, R. H. Cushing, L. B. Genebach, R. B. Griffith, B. S. Hanson, K. M. Hatch, W. R. Jarrell, Jr., D. L. Levy, J. B. MacWherter, J. W. Mastin, R. T. O'Brien, K. E. Sickafoose, I. W. Snyder, R. G. Weber, C. E. Weyland; 1st Lts. L. H. Cassler, R. L. Johnson, W. C. Ross.

Note.—*Objectives and scope of the mathematics course.* The course in mathematics has two principal objectives: (1) mastery of reasoning processes, and (2) development of skill in practical application of mathematics. The subjects taught are those fundamental

branches of mathematics which are believed to have applicability to military situations and to advanced military study after graduation. The schedule is coordinated so that the cadet acquires the mathematical experience and facility needed for work in other departments. The teaching methods place a maximum of responsibility on the student and confront him with problems requiring original thinking.

### Fourth (Freshman) Class

Fourth Class Mathematics. *Associate Professor:* Col. Calyer; *Assistant Professors:* Lt. Cols. Donohue, Huffman; Majs. Cockrill, Nolan; *Instructors:* Majs. Eiler, Fowler, Knoll, Wright; Capts. Bayard, Bond, Crowe, Curtis, Cushing, Genebach, Griffith, Hanson, Levy, Mastin, O'Brien, Sickafoose, Snyder, Weber; 1st Lts. Cassler, Johnson, Ross.

*a. Algebra.*—A brief review of the fundamental algebra required for entrance to the Military Academy, followed by college algebra, including mathematical induction, the binomial theorem, theory of equations, inequalities, determinants, permutations and combinations, probability, partial fractions, and infinite series. *40 hours (thirty 80-minute periods).*

*b. Slide Rule.*—The theory and use of the several scales of the slide rule. *5 hours (four 80-minute periods).*

*c. Trigonometry.*—The course covers both plane and spherical trigonometry and stresses applications and analytical trigonometry. It includes logarithms and complex numbers. *56 hours (forty-two 80-minute periods).*

*d. Solid Geometry.*—In this course the theorems of limits are stressed and algebraic and trigonometric methods are used as well as the strictly geometric. *32 hours (twenty-four 80-minute periods).*

*e. Analytic Geometry.*—Plane and solid analytic geometry. The course includes first, second, and higher degree equations in two and three variables; rectangular, polar, cylindrical co-ordinates; conic sections, parameters, and parametric equations. *101 hours (seventy-six 80-minute periods).*

*f. Calculus.*—An introduction to calculus. Functions, limits, differentiation and integration, with simple applications such as maxima and minima, related rates, areas, and moments of areas. *40 hours (thirty 80-minute periods).*

Note.—Seven extra periods are reserved for amplifying lessons.

### Third (Sophomore) Class

Third Class Mathematics.* *Associate Professor:* Lt. Col. Buchanan; *Assistant Professors:* Lt. Col. Dettre; Maj. Gample; *Instructors:* Lt. Cols. Fishback, Ramee; Majs. Maish, McGuire, Plett; Capts. Hatch, Jarrell, MacWherter, Weyland.

*a. Calculus.*—The course quickly reviews the fourth-class calculus and then continues with a unified coverage of differential and integral calculus

*The cadets are separated according to ability into "upper" and "lower" groups of sections in December. The upper group progresses more rapidly and covers extra subject matter in calculus and differential equations during the year.

at a second-year engineering college level. *Upper, 75 hours (fifty-six 80-minute periods); lower, 92 hours (sixty-nine 80-minute periods).*

*b. Differential Equations.*—Upper and lower sections both cover standard types of first-order equations, integrating factors, certain higher order equations, and applications to harmonic motion. In addition, the upper sections cover other types of equations and important applications to physics and engineering. *Upper, 32 hours (twenty-four 80-minute periods); lower, 15 hours (eleven 80-minute periods).*

*c. Statistics.*—Upper and lower sections cover the same material. The course includes the elements of probability; the classification of data and computation of descriptive measures; binomial, normal, and Chi-square distributions; statistical inference and applications of sampling techniques in the testing of hypotheses. *Upper, 31 hours (twenty-three 80-minute periods); lower, 31 hours (twenty-three 80-minute periods).*

NOTE.—Three extra periods are reserved for amplifying lessons.

## DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICS

*Professors:* COL. E. R. HEIBERG (Head of Department).
COL. H. R. FRASER.

*Associate Professors:* LT. COL. R. T. BATSON; MAJ. V. H. ELLIS.

*Assistant Professors:* MAJS. A. G. DANCY, R. C. SELLERS: CAPTS. F. C. BADGER, E. G. BRAUN, R. F. MCADOO, S. WHITE, JR.

*Instructors:* MAJS. V. K. SANDERS, A. E. WESTON; CAPTS. R. P. BABBITT, T. B. CORMACK, F. W. DRAPER, C. B. HUMPHREYS, J. C. MCWHORTER, A. H. QUANBECK; 1ST LT. E. J. HEESACKER; 2D LT. R. E. UHRIG.

### Second (Junior) Class

MECHANICS OF SOLIDS. *Associate Professor:* Maj. V. H. Ellis; *Assistant Professors:* Capts. E. G. Braun, R. F. McAdoo, S. White, Jr.; *Instructors:* Maj. V. K. Sanders; Capts. T. B. Cormack, F. W. Draper, J. C. McWhorter; 2d Lt. R. E. Uhrig.

*a. Engineering Mechanics.*—The principles of mechanics considered essential for an understanding of engineering, including the study of statics, kinematics, and kinetics. The statics portion of the course includes components of forces, moments, couples, dimensional equations, resultants, centroids, centers of gravity, centers of pressure, free body diagrams, equilibrium, trusses, friction, and moments of inertia of areas and masses. The kinematics portion of the course includes both absolute and relative motion of particles and rigid bodies including the study of displacement, velocity, and acceleration. A study of trajectories is also included. The kinetics portion of the course includes a study of the force, mass, and acceleration method, the work and kinetic energy method, and the impulse and momentum method for particles and for rigid bodies with translation, rotation, or plane motion. The upper third of the class

studies graphical methods for resultants and equilibrium to include trusses; and mechanical vibrations while the rest of the class is taking written general reviews. *87 hours (sixty-five 80-minute periods).*

*b. Mechanics of Materials.*—Stresses and strains encountered in various materials and structural members under the action of external forces. Particular emphasis is placed on the engineering significance rather than on the mathematics involved in the analyses. The course includes stresses on normal and oblique sections caused by central and eccentric axial loads; stress-strain curves for various materials; indeterminate axially loaded members; thermal stresses; stress concentration; thin-walled cylinders; torsion of shafts; indeterminate torsional members; modulus of rupture; beam reactions; shear and moment diagrams; flexure formula; maximum bending moments; beam deflection, by superposition and by elastic curve equation; maximum deflections; economic sections; moving loads; indeterminate beams; combined axial and bending loads; eccentric loads; columns; relations between stresses at a point; Mohr's circle; impact and energy loads, including working stress, ultimate resistance, stresses and beam shapes; and composite beams. Four 2-hour laboratory periods are presented to approximately the upper third of the class while the remainder is taking the written general reviews. *53 hours (forty 80-minute periods).*

Mechanics of Fluids. *Associate Professor:* Lt. Col. R. T. Batson; *Assistant Professors:* Majs. A. G. Dancy, R. C. Sellers; Capt. F. C. Badger; *Instructors:* Maj. A. E. Weston; Capts. R. P. Babbitt, C. B. Humphreys, A. H. Quanbeck; 1st Lt. E. J. Heesacker.

*a. Thermodynamics.*—Engineering thermodynamics. Principal attention is given to the study of the conversion of thermal energy into mechanical energy and to the processes of heat transfer, mechanical refrigeration and air conditioning. The classroom work includes the general energy equation; characteristic equation of a perfect gas; energy equation of a perfect gas; reversible nonflow processes of gases including p–V and T–S diagrams; Carnot, Ericsson, and reversed gas cycles; the first and second laws of thermodynamics; entropy; Otto, Diesel, Dual, and Brayton cycles; air compression; air engines; flow of gases; nozzles; p–V and T–S diagrams for steam; steam tables, Mollier diagram and Ellenwood charts; processes for steam; vapor cycles, including Rankine, reheat, regenerative and binary; refrigeration; mixtures of vapors and gases (the atmosphere); air conditioning; the psychrometric chart. Upper third of the class studies advance problems in heat transfer while the remainder of the class is taking written general reviews. *60 hours (forty-five 80-minute periods).*

*Laboratory.*—A correlation of actual performance characteristics and theory previously studied in the classroom. The equipment used includes gasoline and Diesel engines, jet engines, steam engines and turbines, air compressors, air tools, refrigerators, and air conditioning units. *24 hours (twelve 2-hour periods).*

*b. Fluid Mechanics.*—The laws of mechanics as they apply to liquids, vapors, and gases. Principal emphasis is placed on the mechanical properties of water and air. The classroom work includes physical characteristics of the fluid state; density; specific weight; specific gravity; compressibility; elasticity; viscosity; surface tension; capillarity; vapor pressure; pressure-density-height relationships of fluid statics; manometry; forces on submerged plane and curved surfaces; buoyancy and flotation; steady flow; streamlines and streamtubes, equations of continuity; integration of Euler's and General Energy Equations to develop Bernoulli's Equation; mechanical energy; application of continuity equation and Bernoulli's Equation to incompressible and incompressible ideal fluid flow; stagnation point; subsonic and supersonic velocities of compressible fluid flow; the impulse-momentum principle as applied to pipe bends, enlargements, jet propulsion, deflectors and blades, impulse turbines, propellers and windmills, the hydraulic jump; the reaction turbine; the centrifugal pump; flow of a real fluid to include laminar and turbulent flow, flow past solid boundaries, velocity distribution, frictional stress and head loss; similarity and dimensional analysis; fluid flow in pipes to include pipe friction, laminar flow, turbulent flow, pipe friction calculations, Darcy formula, minor losses; fluid flow in open channels to include Chezy and Manning formulas, specific energy and critical depth in rectangular channels, the hydraulic jump; fluid measurements to include stagnation pressure (Pitot tube), current meters, Venturi meters, nozzles, orifices, Weirs, viscosity measurements; fluid flow about immersed objects to include drag and lift of incompressible and compressible fluids, friction and profile drag, airfoils. Upper third of class solves a special water-supply problem and takes up stream-gaging methods while the rest of the class is taking written general reviews. *56 hours (forty-two 80-minute periods).*

*Laboratory.*—Practical exercies. The equipment used includes pumps, turbines and other reaction devices; various measuring devices; and a wind tunnel. *12 hours (six 2-hour periods).*

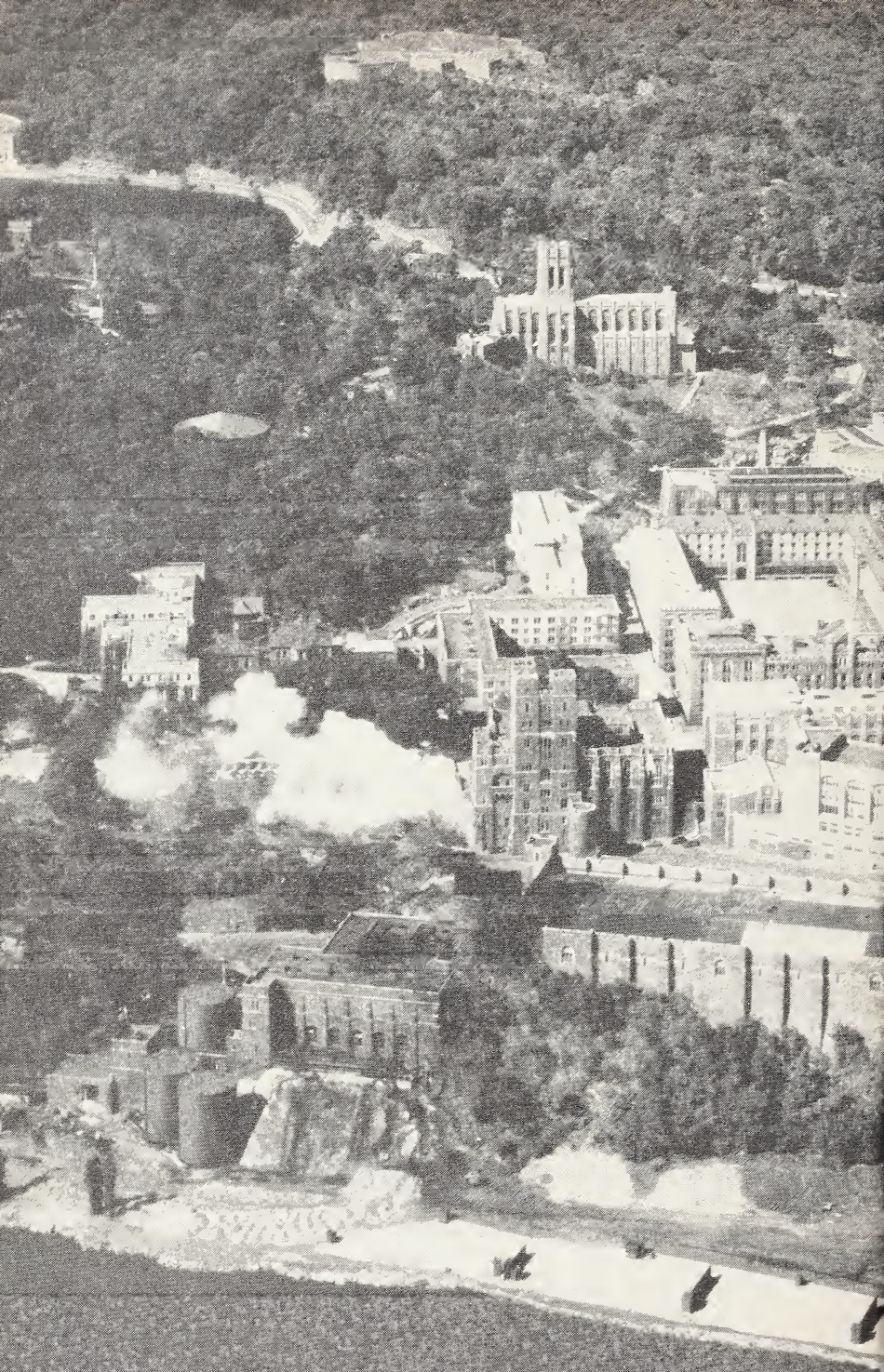
## DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY ART AND ENGINEERING

*Professors:* Col. T. D. Stamps (Head of Department).
Col. V. J. Esposito.

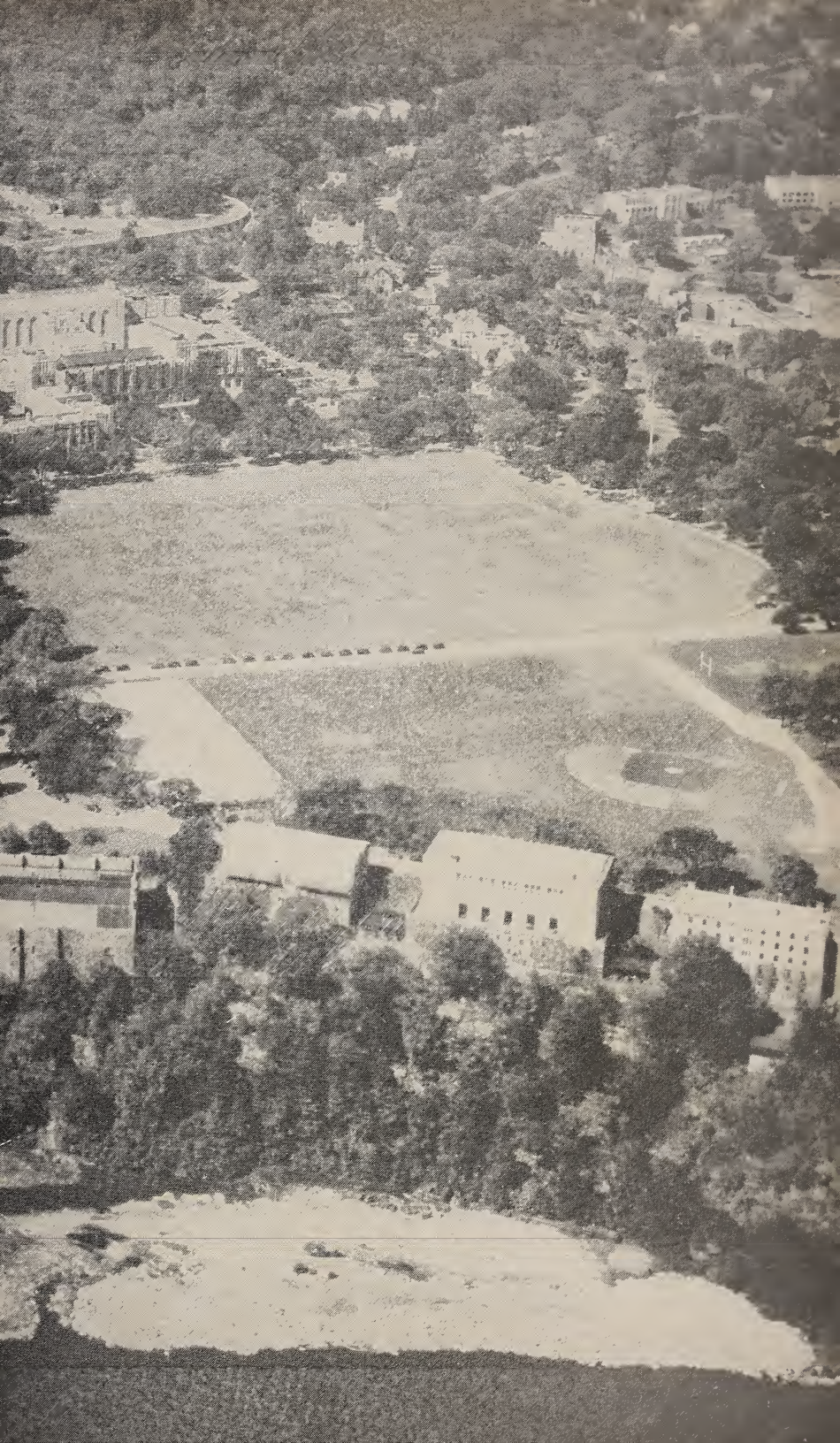
*Associate Professors:* Lt. Col. C. H. Schilling (Executive Officer); Lt. Col. G. R. Sedberry, Jr.

*Assistant Professors:* Lt. Cols. J. J. Bugas, S. Y. Coker, R. M. Lee, R. M. Rogers; Maj. S. W. Merrick.

*Instructors:* Lt. Cols. J. P. Brown, W. J. Greenwalt, T. B. Miller, D. H. Richards, A. H. Schneider, J. W. Walker; Majs. E. R. Dicker, C. F. Farley, A. P. Wade, F. B. Waters; Capt. R. E. McConnell.



Air View Academic Area



**First (Senior) Class**

Military Engineering. *Associate Professor:* Lt. Col. Schilling; *Assistant Professors:* Lt. Cols. Bugas, Coker; Maj. Merrick; *Instructors:* Lt. Col. Richards; Majs. Decker, Farley, Waters; Capt. McConnell.

*a. Structural Analysis.*—Analysis of stresses in structures, with emphasis on bridges. It includes determination of reactions, shear, and moment in beams and girders; analysis of stresses due to standard highway and railroad loadings, using influence lines; analytic analysis of trusses; and analysis of statically indeterminate beams and simple angle frames. *67 hours (fifty 80-minute periods).*

*b. Structural Design.*—Design of steel and wood structures, with emphasis on bridges. It includes design of beams, girders, and tension and compression members; riveted and welded joints; and design of a simple truss bridge. *46 hours (thirty-five 80-minute periods).*

*c. Army Engineering.*—Instruction in military bridges, military roads, demolitions, field fortifications, camouflage, airfields, and construction in war. *27 hours (twenty-one 80-minute periods).*

History of Military Art. *Associate Professor:* Lt. Col. Sedberry; *Assistant Professors:* Lt. Cols. Lee, Rogers; *Instructors:* Lt. Cols. Brown, Greenwalt, Miller, Schneider, Walker; Maj. Wade.

The evolution of the art of war—on land, on sea, and in the air. Ancient concepts of war; the impact of successive technological advances on the conduct of war in the strategic and tactical fields; the attributes of great military leaders and their contributions to the advancement of the art of war; the development and application of the principles of strategy; the growing influence of logistics upon strategy and tactics that has come about because of the expansion of the spheres of conflict, of the employment of huge military forces, and of the methods and means of warfare, the growth, influence, and interrelation of land, sea, and air power in military operations; the principles governing the organization and functioning of high commands in joint operations; and studies of military leaders of the army, navy, air force, and of unified commands. The course, which is an integral part of the Program of Studies in National Security, also points out the impact on warfare of nonmilitary factors—treated in detail by the Department of Social Sciences—concurrently with the study of military operations. *141 hours (one hundred and six 80-minute periods).*

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY HYGIENE

*Professor:* Col. D. B. Kendrick (Head of Department).
*Assistant Professor:* Capt. C. L. Franklin.

**Fourth (Freshman) Class**

First Aid, Sanitation, and Hygiene. This course consists of practical instruction in first aid, field sanitation, personal hygiene, sex hygiene, and care of troops, given as part of summer training. *8 hours.*

### Third (Sophomore) Class

MILITARY SANITATION. Military sanitation, devoted to health matters of the group as contrasted with those of the individual. Emphasis is given to the responsibilities of the unit commander for the welfare of his troops regarding their health and sanitary conditions of their environment. *2 hours.*

MILITARY HYGIENE. Instruction in basic hygiene, with emphasis given, but not restricted to, application in the military service. This includes study of anatomy and physiology, dental hygiene, and a discussion of the fundamental rules designed to promote and preserve the health of the individual and troops. *15 hours.*

### Second (Junior) Class

MEDICAL SERVICE WITH THE COMBINED ARMS. The organization, function and employment of medical units with the combined arms, medical aspects of chemical, biological, and radiological warfare. Emphasis is given to the system of evacuation of sick and wounded and the relationship of the surgeon to a command and staff. *5 hours.*

### First (Senior) Class

MILITARY MEDICINE. Military medicine from the broad aspects of its strategic and tactical influence on military operations. The course includes discussions on environmental sanitation, transmission of diseases, preventive psychiatry, atomic warfare casualties, medical service responsibilities, and research and development. *6 hours.*

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY AND GRAPHICS

*Professors:* COL. L. E. SCHICK (Head of Department).
COL. C. R. BROSHOUS.
*Associate Professors:* LT. COLS. W. L. BAXTER, W. E. HENSEL.
*Assistant Professors:* MAJS. W. C. FULLILOVE, J. E. GTAL, R. H. HAMMOND, P. B. TOON; CAPTS. J. L. SCHRAM, W. C. SMITH.
*Instructors:* MAJS. W. P. GARDINER, G. E. MAXON, J. K. O'BRIEN; CAPTS. W. E. BARHOLDT, R. G. BECKNER, R. L. BENTLEY, F. C. DAVIES, S. O. EDWARDS, C. O. ESHELMAN, W. F. JOFFRION, D. D. LITT, W. B. ROGERS, W. W. SCOTT, R. P. SINGER, L. E. WALTER, R. W. WILSON; 1ST LT. H. C. OTTEN.

NOTE.—Prior to 1955–56, the Fourth (Freshman) Class studied "Graphics," the Third (Sophomore) Class studied "Military Topography." A recent change schedules Military Topography during the Fourth Class year and Graphics during the Third Class year. The change was made to allow cadets to complete their study of Military Topography during their first year, thus providing them with sufficient background for practical applications of the subject throughout their next three years of instruction in "Military Tactics."

During this interim year, 1955–56, both the Fourth and Third Classes will study Military Topography. This will make possible the adjustment to the new schedule with no curriculum loss to any class.

### Fourth (Freshman) Class

Military Topography. *Associate Professor:* Lt. Col. Baxter; *Assistant Professors:* Majs. Fullilove, Glab, Toon; Capt. Smith; *Instructors:* Majs. Gardiner, Maxon; Capts. Bartholdt, Eshelman, Litt, Walter.

*Military Topography I. Surveying.*—The fundamentals of plane and topographic surveying. The Fourth Class course includes twenty-six hours of field exercises. *76 hours (thirty-eight 2-hour periods).*

*Military Topography II. Elementary and Advanced Map Reading.*—The fundamentals of military map reading including topographic symbols, geographic coordinates, military grid and referencing systems, military symbols and overlays, profiles and visibility, direction and azimuth; map projections; map analysis; foreign maps; aeronautical charts; basic photogrammetry; terrain appreciation: field sketching; and terrain exercises. *106 hours (fifty-three 2-hour periods).*

### Third (Sophomore) Class

Military Topography. *Associate Professor:* Lt. Col. Hensel; *Assistant Professors:* Maj. Hammond; Capt. Schram; *Instructors:* Maj. O'Brien; Capts. Beckner, Bentley, Davies, Edwards, Joffrion, Rogers, Scott, Singer, Wilson; 1st Lt. Otten.

Instruction similar to Fourth Class course described above, except that Military Topography I includes twenty-two hours of field exercises.

Beginning 1956–57, the Third (Sophomore) Class will study Graphics; the course will have the following components:

*Graphics I.* Freehand Sketching; Lettering; Use of Instruments; Pictorial Sketching; Descriptive Geometry. *74 hours (thirty-seven 2-hour periods).*

*Graphics II.* A continuation of Graphics I. Descriptive Geometry; Basic Mechanical Elements and Shop Practices; Detail and Assembly Drawings; Design Sketching; Map Projections; Charts and Graphs; Lettering. *106 hours (fifty-three 2-hour periods).*

## DEPARTMENT OF ORDNANCE

*Professor:* Col. J. D. Billingsley (Head of Department).

*Associate Professor:* Col. G. T. Buck, Jr.

*Assistant Professors:* Lt. Col. R. W. Samz; Capts. T. J. Agnor, Jr., B. T. Hill, Jr., J. W. Stuckey.

*Instructors:* Lt. Col. T. W. Davis III; Capts. J. G. Albert, W. O. Hauck, Jr., R. H. Sforzini.

Note.—The courses in Ordnance are designed to teach the student how to apply basic scientific principles and fundamental theories to the design, construction, and functioning of military weapons and automotive equipment. The student is oriented in modern trends of research and development in materiel in all fields of military combat and acquainted with the need for weighing advantages of costly new materiel in terms of the drain on the resources of the nation (skilled manpower, critical materials, and industrial plant and equipment). Opportunity is given for the application of certain of the principles studied in previous

courses in physics, chemistry, electricity, and mechanics. Emphasis is placed on developing in each student a facility for logical, critical, and independent thought.

**First (Senior) Class**

Engineering Materials and Processes. *Assistant Professor:* Capt. Hill; *Instructors:* Lt. Cols. Davis, Samz; Capts. Agnor, Albert, Hauck, Sforzini, Stuckey.

A study of the more common engineering materials used in weapons, ammunition, and automotive combat-vehicles, including the sources of these materials, their composition, properties, uses, limitations, and the fabrication process used to produce end items. *15⅔ hours* (*ten 70-minute periods; two 2-hour laboratory periods*).

Elements of Armament Engineering. *Assistant Professor:* Capt. Agnor; *Instructors:* Capts. Albert, Hauck, Stuckey.

Design, engineering, production, and trends of development of explosives, ammunition, small arms, and artillery; the principles of interior, exterior, and terminal ballistics. *48 hours* (*thirty-eight 70-minute periods; two 2-hour laboratory periods*).

Elements of Automotive Engineering. *Assistant Professor:* Lt. Col. Samz; *Instructors:* Lt. Col. Davis; Capts. Hill, Sforzini.

Design, engineering, production, functioning, maintenance, and trends of development of wheeled and track-laying vehicles of the type used in the military service. Detailed coverage of the internal combustion engine transmissions, power trains, suspension systems, steering systems, and brakes. The laboratory work consists of disassembly, inspection, and assembly for operation of gasoline truck engines; work is done in groups of four. *53⅓ hours* (*thirty-two 70-minute periods; eight 2-hour laboratory periods*).

Special Weapons Engineering. *Assistant Professor:* Capt. Stuckey; *Instructors:* Lt. Cols. Davis, Samz; Capts. Agnor, Albert, Hauck, Hill, Sforzini.

A study of the more common types of guided missiles and atomic weapons including their principal components, the basic engineering principles of their operation, their technical capabilities and limitations, and the terminal ballistic effects of such weapons. *10 hours* (*seven 70-minute periods; one 2-hour laboratory period*).

## DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

*Professors:* Col. G. A. Counts (Head of Department).
Col. E. C. Gillette, Jr.
*Associate Professors:* Lt. Col. R. B. Arnold; Capt. E. J. Yacker.
*Assistant Professors:* Lt. Col. F. I. Pohl; Maj. O. H. Borum; Capts. T. K. Berge, Jr., P. Grosz, Jr., H. L. Hoot, Jr., 1st Lt. R. C. Barton.

*Instructors:* Lt. Col. F. E. Voegeli; Majs. D. C. Clymer, D. E. Galas, J. A. Jansen; Lt. C. F. Fadeley, USN; Capts. R. T. Clark, Jr., L. L. DeCorrevont, W. S. Howe, Jr., W. H. Norris, R. H. Olson; 1st Lts. W. F. Loranger, E. A. Nelson, C. N. Still, J. T. Walbert.

**Third (Sophomore) Class**

Physics. *Associate Professor:* Lt. Col. Arnold; *Assistant Professors:* Lt. Col. Pohl; Capts. Berge, Grosz; *Instructors:* Lt. Col. Voegeli: Majs. Clymer, Galas, Jansen; Lt. Fadeley, USN; Capts. Norris, Olson.

*a. Mechanics.*—Dynamics and statics, elasticity and impact, fluids and the mechanics of gases. *60 hours* (*thirty-two 80-minute classroom periods; eight 2-hour laboratory periods*).

*b. Heat.*—Effects of heat, calorimetry and change of state, thermal behavior of gases, work and heat, transfer of heat. *19 hours* (*eleven 80-minute classroom periods; two 2-hour laboratory periods*).

*c. Electricity and Magnetism.*—Electrostatics, magnetism, electrical circuits, inductance and capacitance, alternating currents, elements of electrical machinery, thermoelectricity. *41 hours* (*twenty-five 80-minute classroom periods; four 2-hour laboratory periods*).

*d. Sound.*—The mechanics of wave motion and the production and transmission of sound. *9 hours* (*five 80-minute classroom periods; one 2-hour laboratory period*).

*e. Light.*—The nature and propagation of light, reflection and refraction, dispersion, spectra and color, lenses and optical instruments, interference and diffraction, polarized light. *27 hours* (*sixteen 80-minute classroom periods; three 2-hour laboratory periods*).

Chemistry. *Associate Professor:* Capt. Yacker; *Assistant Professors:* Maj. Borum; Capt. Hoot; 1st Lt. Barton; *Instructors:* Capts. Clark, de Correvont, Howe; 1st Lts. Loranger, Nelson, Still, Walbert.

A course presenting the fundamental laws and principles of chemistry by means of lectures, classroom recitations, practical demonstrations, and laboratory work. Numerical problems and relationships are introduced whenever quantitative treatment is possible. *135 hours* (*seventy-one 80-minute classroom periods; twenty 2-hour laboratory periods*).

## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

*Professors:* Col. G. A. Lincoln (Head of Department).

*Associate Professors:* Lt. Cols. C. A. Cannon, Jr. (Executive Officer), W. A. Purdy.

*Assistant Professors:* Lt. Cols. W. G. McDonald, J. G. K. Miller, Jr.; Majs. S. B. Berry, Jr., R. L. McCanna, S. R. Molyneaux; Capts. S. D. Blum, C. C. Carlisle, Jr., W. H. Griffith, T. Osato, B. Scowcroft, C. J. Simmons, O. W. Traber, Jr.

*Instructors:* Capts. W. C. Burrows, E. Denton III, J. M. Garrett III, P. F. Gorman, R. J. Klemmer, R. E. Knapp, D. L. McGurk, R. H. Nye, E. J. Roxbury, Jr., W. Y. Smith, R. C. Stender, J. R. Treadwell, W. W. Whitson.

Note.—The courses in Social Sciences are coordinated and interrelated. As integral parts of the Program of Studies in National Security, they are also coordinated with those courses in other departments—such as the History of Military Art in the Department of Military Art and Engineering—that are integral parts of the same Program. The general objectives of the Social Sciences courses, in addition to education in the responsibilities of citizenship, are the development of (1) a comprehension of the relationship to national security of the social, political, and economic facets of American life; (2) the total value and essential character of the security problem today; and (3) an understanding of the Department of Defense and of the relationship of the Armed Forces to the other elements of our national society.

**Second (Junior) Class**

History, Government, and Geography. *Associate Professor:* Lt. Col. Cannon; *Assistant Professors:* Majs. Berry, McCanna, Molyneaux; Capts. Blum, Osato, Scowcroft, Simmons, Traber; *Instructors:* Capts. Burrows, Denton, Gorman, Knapp, McGurk, Nye, Roxbury, Smith, Treadwell.

*a. Economic and Industrial Geography.*—A survey of the world's strategic resources that includes an investigation of the climatic regions and their agricultural products, the location and evaluation of the world's major mineral and power resources, manufacturing regions, and the patterns of trade, commerce, and transportation. Also included is the application of principles to areal examples throughout the course, leading to a world point of view of the significance of basic geographical factors. *36 hours.*

*b. History of Modern Europe.*—A politico-social survey of the history of Europe from 1500 to the end of World War II. Major emphasis is placed on the origin of the European balance-of-power system, the development of sovereign states, and the subsequent rivalries of these states. The primary purpose of the course is to provide a knowledge of the social, economic and political institutions of modern Europe sufficient to serve as a basis for comprehension of contemporary problems in Europe and the World. *62 hours.*

*c. History of Russia.**—A study of the political, economic, military, social, and intellectual development of Kievan, Muscovite, Imperial, and Soviet Russia, with emphasis on the period since 1682. Particular attention is directed toward the development of an understanding of the nature and policies of Soviet communism and of the present Soviet regime through a knowledge of its indigenous Russian, Western European, and Asian backgrounds. Further stress is placed upon the current problems faced by the Western World in dealing with the Soviet Union and its satellites. *36 hours.*

*d. History of the Middle East.*†—A study of the political, economic,

* Given to those cadets who have passed successfully a qualifying examination in *History of Modern Europe.*

† Given to those cadets who have passed successfully a qualifying examination in *National Government of the United States.*

military, social, and intellectual development of the four principal civilizations of the modern Middle East: Arab, Turkish, Iranian (Persian), and Israeli with emphasis on the period since 1914. Particular attention is directed toward the strategic importance of the Middle East in the present conflict between the communist and free worlds. Further stress is placed on the development of an understanding of the peoples of the Middle East, their institutions, aspirations, and points of conflict, both among themselves and with the Western World, as a rational approach to U. S. Middle Eastern policy. *26 hours.*

*e. Modern History of the Far East.*—A politico-social survey of the history of the Far East from the beginning of the 19th century through World War II. Major emphasis is placed on the impact of the West upon the social, political, and economic institutions of China and Japan, supplemented by a brief survey of major developments in the recent history of Southeast Asia. The course is designed to give sufficient knowledge of the political and cultural forces at play in the Far East to serve as a basis for comprehension of the problems confronting the United States in China, Japan, and Southeast Asia. *26 hours.*

*f. National Government of the United States.*—A survey of the National Government. Stress is laid on its inception and bases; on citizenship and civil rights, political parties and public opinion, the process of nomination and election, the structure and powers of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches; and on the functions and services performed by the Government in the fields of finance, business, labor, agriculture, social security, foreign relations, and national defense. Designed to give the fundamental knowledge needed for understanding the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. *26 hours.*

*g. Diplomatic History of the United States.*†—Nature, origins, and development of the foreign policy of the United States from colonial times to the present. The object of the course is to give a basic understanding of the evolution of the foreign policy of the United States. *26 hours.*

*h. Contemporary Foreign Governments.*—A survey of the political institutions of Great Britain, France, Germany, the U. S. S. R., plus a comprehensive view of the problems of national security and international organization. Attention is focused on the contemporary struggle between forces favorable to the development of representative government, or democracy in the Western sense, and the antidemocratic forces favorable to the development of modern dictatorship. Stress is placed upon the relationship between internal political developments and foreign policy in each of the nations studied, and the economic, social, and historic sources of political power. *26 hours.*

† Given to those cadets who have passed successfully a qualifying examination in *National Government of the United States.*

ECONOMICS, ECONOMICS OF NATIONAL SECURITY, AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. *Associate Professor:* Lt. Col. Purdy; *Assistant Professors:* Lt. Cols. McDonald, Miller; Capts. Carlisle, Griffith; *Instructors:* Capts. Garrett, Klemmer, Stender, Whitson.

*a. Economics.*—A study of basic economic principles, facts, and institutions, with national income providing the unifying theme. The first part of the course is concerned with basic economic concepts, national income, business and labor organization, and the economic role of govenment; the second part with the determination of national income and its fluctuations, and the role of savings and investments; the third part with the composition and pricing of national output. Principles of insurance and personal finance are included. *47 hours (forty 70-minute periods).*

*b. Economics of National Security.*—The allocation of national resources to the components of national security and the optimum utilization of these resources. All aspects of the economics of national security—consumption logistics, industrial mobilization, military economics of both a peacetime and a wartime economy, and the quasi-military and non-military economic measures of cold war—are interrelated. The factors considered under these heads deal with manpower, raw materials, stock piling, finance, transportation, communications, and power. Primary consideration is given to capabilities and readiness measures as regards these factors and to their conversion to and operation in a wartime economy. *33 hours (twenty-eight 70-minute periods).*

*c. International Relations.*—An analysis and interrelation of the political, psychological, economic, demographic, and military factors that condition the international policies and actions of states. Contemporary international problems are studied in the first half of the course which includes the instruments and mechanisms through which nations adjust their international differences as well as the diplomatic and organizational techniques historically and currently employed. The second half of the course analyzes the nature of foreign policy with special emphasis upon the formulation and control of United States foreign policy. The foreign policies of the great powers are then treated. The final course exercise is a committee-research problem in which an important question confronting the United States is investigated and action recommended. *44 hours (thirty-eight 70-minute periods).*

## DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS

### TACTICS

*Commandant of Cadets:* BRIG. GEN. E. J. MESSINGER (Head of Department).

*Aide-de-Camp:* LT. T. O. GREGORY.

*Assistant Commandant:* COL. W. J. MCCAFFREY.

*Brigade Staff: Executive Officer:* Col. M. Wallach; *S1:* Lt. Col. J. S. Timothy; *Assistant:* Maj. W. O. Perry, Jr.; *Personnel Officer:* CWO J. S. Sims; *Assistant:* CWO J. J. Fox; *S2/S3:* Lt. Col. W. F. Cathrae; *Assistants:* Lt. Col. R. L. Bowlin; Maj. L. J. Flanagan; *S4:* Lt. Col. T. H. Monroe, Jr.; *Assistant:* CWO C. F. Formica; *SSO:* Capt. W. L. Cooper.

*First Regiment: Commanding Officer:* Col. M. S. Davison; *Executive Officer/S3:* Lt. Col. J. B. Conmy; *S1/S4:* Maj. H. J. Hughes; *Company Tactical Officers:* Lt. Col. J. F. Frakes; Maj. C. M. McQuarrie; Capts. J. R. Allen, H. O. Brennan, A. M. Haig, E. F. Hardin, D. W. Hickey, J. A. Johnson, R. L. Makinney, C. F. McCarty, Y. A. Tucker; Lt. B. D. Wiggins, USN.

*Second Regiment: Commanding Officer:* Col. J. J. Ewell; *Executive Officer/S3:* Lt. Col. W. L. Starnes, Jr.; *S1/S4:* Maj. W. N. Boyles, Jr.; *Company Tactical Officers:* Lt. Col. J. L. Lewis; Majs. J. E. Edington, E. J. Mason, T. M. Rienzi, G. E. Wear; Capts. M. H. Brewer, R. E. Dingeman, H. E. Emerson, J. A. Martin, G. S. Patton, J. C. Reed, W. H. Vinson.

*Mission:* 1. To supervise the administration and discipline of the corps of cadets.
2. To develop character.
3. To develop the qualities and attributes of leadership.
4. To provide a broad basic military education.
5. To develop high standards of physical fitness.

Military instruction aims at familiarization with the basic concepts of the science of tactics and provides study, practice, and orientation in the materiel, methods, and techniques of the various arms and services of the Armed Forces of the United States. With these bases the graduate has the foundation considered necessary for his continued development throughout a lifetime career in the Army or Air Force.

**Fourth (Freshman) Class**

*a. Summer.*—Basic military training in preparation for the military life. Orientation and indoctrination in duty and honor. This period is one of intensive fundamental military training, in cadet barracks, designed to prepare the new cadet to take his place in the corps when it reassembles late in August. *8 weeks.*

*b. Academic Year.*—A continuation of basic military training in individual techniques and in tactics and techniques of small units. Dismounted drill, map reading and terrain appreciation, military courtesy and discipline, basic weapons, squad tactics, introduction to armor, and basic techniques of conduct of fire of artillery units. *62 hours.*

**Third (Sophomore) Class**

*a. Summer.*—Instruction and practical exercises in tactics and techniques of the infantry squad, armor platoon, artillery battery; basic signal communications, combat intelligence, and map reading. Training

in small arms, automatic weapons, mortars, grenades, recoilless rifles, and rocket launchers. Instruction in the techniques of motor transportation and quartermaster field units. Practical work in engineer training including mine warfare, bridging and assault operations, and logistical support operations. A continuation of the previous year's instruction in military courtesy. Emphasis is on practical work by the cadets at the Camp Buckner Training Area. *8 weeks.*

*b. Academic Year.*—Training in small units of the infantry, in the basic organization and uses of air force units, and in dismounted drill. *35 hours.*

**Second (Junior) Class**

*a. Summer:*

(1) Instruction in the mission, roles, organization, capabilities, and limitations of the Navy. This training is presented by the U. S. Navy. *1 week.*

(2) Instruction in the mission, roles, organization, capabilities, and limitations of the Air Force. This training is presented by the U. S. Air Force. *2 weeks.*

(3) Instruction in the mission, roles, and organization of the Transportation Corps and Quartermaster Corps. This training is presented by the respective corps at Fort Eustis and Fort Lee. *1 week.*

(4) Instruction in the Infantry—Artillery—Tank team to include its mission, roles, organization, and employment. This training is presented by The Infantry Center, Fort Benning, Georgia. *3 weeks.*

*b. Academic Year.*—Instruction in dismounted drill, antiaircraft artillery, armor, motor movements, and tactics and techniques of the infantry company. *41 hours.*

**First (Senior) Class**

*a. Summer.*

(1) Training trip to Air Material Command Headquarters at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio; Armored Center at Fort Knox, Ky.; Artillery Center at Fort Sill, Okla.; Engineer Center at Fort Belvoir, Va.; Signal Center at Fort Monmouth, N. J.; and an Antiaircraft Artillery site in the vicinity of New York City. *2½ weeks.*

(2) Duty as administrative officers and instructors to the third class, the fourth class, or to trainees at various replacement training divisions. *5 weeks.*

*b. Academic Year.*—Instruction in dismounted drill, combined arms team, Junior Officers' duties, company administration, map reading, combat intelligence, technical services, organization of the Armed Forces and Air Force. *73 hours.*

## MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY AND LEADERSHIP

*Director:* Col. R. H. Safford.

*Associate Director and Executive Officer:* Lt. Col. Robert Besson.

*Assistant Directors:* Lt. Cols. T. T. Grady (U. S. M. C.), G. W. Taylor; Maj. K. M. Stewart.

*Aptitude Officer:* Capt. H. F. Maihafer.

*Instructors:* Lt. Cols. W. Killilae, J. F. O'Malley; Majs. J. R. Flynn, K. M. Stewart; Capts. J. W. Armstrong, J. E. Coleman, J. S. Howland, J. D. Johnston, H. J. Maihafer.

*Staff Psychologist:* Dr. F. C. J. McGurk.

### Third (Sophomore) Class

*Basic Psychology.*—Designed to give the cadet an understanding of the principles underlying the science of human behavior with particular emphasis on the application of these principles to the military situation and problems of human relations. It includes a detailed consideration of the nature of scientific psychology and its methods, learning and conditioning, individual differences, personality, emotional behavior, motivation, problems of adjustment, social problems, and the measurement of aptitudes. *27 hours.*

### Second (Junior) Class

*Military Instructor Training.*—Instruction in the personal and professional qualifications required of a good military instructor. Emphasis is on practical application in supervised presentations by each cadet of a lecture, a military lesson, critiques, and impromptu presentations. Opportunity is provided to use public address systems and to speak from the stage of the Army Theater. Included also are certain principles of educational psychology: methods and procedures for effecting desired training, including preparation by the instructor; methods of presentation; techniques of applying information and skills; purposes and types of examinations; procedures of conducting critiques; techniques of supervision of instruction; and selection and construction of training aids. *45 hours.*

### First (Senior) Class

*Leadership in the Service.*—Designed to provide each member of the graduating class with sound principles and techniques that will assist him as a newly commissioned officer in performing his leadership functions in the Army or Air Force. Stress is laid on the application of the principles of psychology as applied to Military Management and Military Personnel Management at the company and battalion level, in order to lead to the more detailed study of the Principles and Techniques of Leadership. In this latter phase, through case study by means of discussion and role-playing techniques, particular emphasis is placed on the problems which will be encountered by the newly commissioned officer. *52 hours.*

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION

*Director:* Lt. Col. F. J. Kobes, Jr.
*Professional Assistant:* Dr. L. O. Appleton.
*Instructors:* Maj. C. J. Myslinski (Executive Officer); Capts. R. A. Bresnahan, R. L. Gruenther, G. F. Vlisides; Messrs. L. A. Alitz, R. M. Bruce, J. B. Kress, H. J. Kroeten, W. F. Lewis, G. W. Linck, T. E. Maloney, J. M. Palone, R. E. Sorge, A. C. Werner.

### Fourth (Freshman) Class

*a. Summer.*

(1) Conditioning exercises. *8 hours.*

(2) Athletics, including speedball, softball, swimming, water polo, touch football, and volleyball. *27 hours.*

*b. Academic Year.* Instructional classes for developing basic physical and recreational skills. Twenty-four lessons in each subject: boxing, apparatus, swimming, and wrestling. *91 hours* (*one hundred and twenty-one 45-minute periods*).

In the spring, instruction is held out-of-doors. Nine attendances each are required in golf and tennis.

### Third (Sophomore) Class

The development of advanced physical skills and the enlargement of the repertory of individual sports. Each cadet receives instruction in volleyball, basketball, unarmed combat, and in squash, badminton, or handball. *30 hours.*

### Second (Junior) Class

Instructor training in preparation for leading an army physical training program. The command voice, leadership of conditioning exercises; and coaching techniques in the following sports: basketball, boxing, water polo, cross country, football, lacrosse, track, swimming, softball, soccer and wrestling. The study of coaching techniques prepares the second classmen for their duties as intramural coaches and officials during their First Class year. *15 hours.*

### First (Senior) Class

Conferences to acquaint the cadet with the organization and administration of physical training and athletic programs in the service. The conferences cover the physical training program, athletic equipment and facilities, physiology of exercises, and two practical work problems on the development of the program. *9 hours.*

## INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS

Intramural athletics at West Point are a specific part of the physical education program. With the exception of the voluntary winter intramural program they are compulsory for all cadets not currently members of intercollegiate squads. Their purpose is to provide a broad experience in sports competition and, in addition, for First Classmen, experience in organization, coaching, and officiating in competitive sports.

Each cadet company provides a team in each sport, the company program being organized by a cadet athletic director. Teams compete twice weekly during each season under the leadership of trained First Classmen. Strict eligibility requirements permit cadets to participate only one season in a sport, prohibit cadets with intercollegiate squad experience from playing the sport in which they have been so trained, and require that each cadet on a squad participate for a specified length of time in each team contest or in a specified number of events or matches in individual contests.

All special items of equipment, including uniforms and team supplies, are furnished free to cadets.

The following is the annual schedule of intramural athletics:

*Fall:* 20 attendances (compulsory) in football, golf, lacrosse, or track;

*Winter:* 16 attendances (voluntary) in basketball, boxing, handball, squash, swimming, wrestling, volleyball, or rifle.

*Spring:* 16 attendances (compulsory) in cross country, golf, softball, tennis, soccer, or water polo;

*Summer:* 8 attendances (Third Class only, voluntary) in swimming, canoe racing, basketball, tennis, one-wall handball, or volleyball.

# PROGRAM OF STUDIES IN NATIONAL SECURITY

This program was initiated at the Military Academy to keep pace with the problem of the national security of the United States in the post-World War II era. To understand the problem an officer of the Armed Forces must comprehend the political, economic, psychological, moral, and military components that go to make up the complex substance of our national security. He likewise must see clearly that the Armed Forces are a unified team operating under the Department of Defense, thoroughly coordinated with other government agencies, and deriving power from the economic, political, and moral strength of our country. Educating an officer to grasp completely these complexities of national security is a process beginning in his earliest undergraduate days and proceeding through all his schooling—undergraduate and postgraduate, military and civilian. The Military Academy, as an undergraduate school, gives him the foundation.

The program emphasizes that the military aspect of national security is the responsibility of a single federal department, it gives due attention to the roles of all arms and to the interdependence of the military agencies and all other elements of national life.

The departments directly charged with carrying out this program are *Tactics*, particularly through those of its courses that deal with the Department of Defense and with the Navy, the Air Force, and the civilian components of the Armed Forces; *Social Sciences*, through all its courses; *Military Art and Engineering*, through its course in the History of Military Art; and *Ordnance*, through its coverage of the broad military technological aspects of national security. Wherever pertinent, other departments emphasize the unified Armed Forces point of view and the relation of national security to the material being taught.

The purpose of the program is to inculcate in the students the following essentials:

*a.* An awareness of the major problems, internal and international, affecting the security of the nation;

*b.* An understanding of the relation between military preparedness and the other components that make up the problem of total national security, with particular recognition that "national defense is not the exclusive property and concern of men in uniform, but the responsibility as well of labor, management, agriculture, industry, and every group that goes to make up the national complex" (Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, *Final Report of the Chief of Staff, 1948*);

*c.* An appreciation of the role of science in preparedness and of the technological aspects of modern warfare;

*d.* A realization of responsibility toward the national economy on which the expense of modern defense measures has such a heavy impact; and of the crucial significance, in terms of security, of a healthy national economy;

*e.* A firm grasp of the place of the military establishment in the framework of our government and of our democratic society;

*f.* An understanding of the roles of the separate agencies of an integrated Department of Defense;

*g.* An understanding of the concept of the Department of Defense as an integrated instrument of defense and a realization of the teamwork that must exist among the services if they are to complement each other in carrying out their joint and separate missions;

*h.* A motivation of lifetime service to the country as officers in its unified armed forces.

A committee of the heads of the departments of Social Sciences, Military Art and Engineering, Ordnance, and Tactics, and acting under the direction of the Academic Board, is charged with supervising and coordinating the program.

The concept and content of the program are in accord with the conclusions concerning this area of instruction as expressed in the report of January 1950 of the Service Academy Board to the Secretary of Defense.

# LECTURE PROGRAM, 1953–54

Lectures sponsored by various activities at the Academy are supervised by the General Lecture Committee. For the academic year 1953–54, 85 lectures were given by visiting speakers. The academic work of the attending class or classes was in almost every case coordinated with the subject of the lecture. A list of these lectures follows:

### General Series

*Lecturer and Subject* — *Class*

GEN. A. M. GRUENTHER
Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe
Subject: *Accomplishments of NATO and Its Present Contributions to the Security of Europe*..... First, Second

### Special Lectures

## KERMIT ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL LECTURE

LT. GEN. SIR DUDLEY WARD
Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, British Army
Subject: *The Officer: What Is Expected of Him and How He Is Prepared For His Task*..... First, Second

## DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

MR. ERWIN D. CANHAM
Editor, Christian Science Monitor
Subject: *What Is Power?*..... First

PROF. HAROLD F. HARDING
Professor of Speech, Ohio State University
Subject: *Leadership and Speaking Ability*..... Fourth

PROF. GILBERT A. HIGHET
Anthon Professor of Latin, Columbia University
Subject: *The Class of 1956*..... Third, Fourth

PROF. STANLEY T. WILLIAMS
Professor of Literature, Yale University
Subject: *The Literature of the Frontier*..... Third

## DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY

MR. SAMUEL A. GOUDSMIT
Chairman, Department of Physics, Brookhaven National Laboratory
Subject: *Nuclear Energy*..... Second

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| *Lecturer and Subject* | *Class* |
|---|---|

Mr. Cyril N. Hoyler
Manager, College Relations for the Laboratory Division, RCA Laboratories, Princeton, New Jersey
Subject: *Color Television* ..... Second

## DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Mr. Kurt T. Roderbourg
Assistant Professor of Foreign Languages, United States Naval Academy
Subject: *The United Nations of Europe* (In German)..... Fourth

## DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Col. Charles L. Decker, JAGC
Commandant, The Judge Advocate General's School, Charlottesville, Virginia
Subject: *The Administration of Military Justice*..... First

## DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICS

Mr. Neil Maccoull
Consultant to the Texas Company
Subject: *The Thermodynamics of the Automobile*..... Second

Prof. Virgil Faires
Professor of Mechanical Engineering, North Carolina State College of Arts and Engineering, University of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina
Subject: *The General Energy Equation in Engineering Thermodynamics*..... Second

Prof. J. P. Den Hartog
Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Subject: *Vibrations Problems*..... Second

Mr. H. Guyford Stever
Associate Professor of Aeronautical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Subject: *Aerodynamic Research Tools*..... Second

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY HYGIENE

Col. A. P. Long, MC
Preventive Medicine Division, Surgeon General's Office
Subject: *Control of Communicable Diseases*..... First

| *Lecturer and Subject* | *Class* |
|---|---|
| Lt. Col. G. M. McDonnel, MC<br>Walter Reed Army Medical Center<br>Subject: *Medical Aspects of Atomic Warfare* | First |
| Brig. Gen. R. E. Chambers, MC<br>Chief, Professional Division, Surgeon General's Office<br>Subject: *Neuropsychiatric Problems of Modern War* | First |
| Brig. Gen. J. P. Cooney, MC<br>Commandant, Medical Field Service School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas<br>Subject: *Army Medical Service Responsibilities, Including Command Responsibilities and the Surgeon* | First |
| Maj. Gen. G. E. Armstrong<br>The Surgeon General<br>Subject: *Research and Development in the U. S. Army* | First |
| Lt. Col. C. F. Vorder Bruegge, MC<br>Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C.<br>Subject: *Part I—Anatomy and Physiology* | Third |
| Lt. Col. C. F. Vorder Bruegge, MC<br>Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C.<br>Subject: *Part II—Anatomy and Physiology* | Third |
| Lt. Col. C. F. Vorder Bruegge, MC<br>Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C.<br>Subject: *Part III—Anatomy and Physiology* | Third |
| Col. A. P. Long, MC<br>Preventive Medicine Division, Surgeon General's Office<br>Subject: *Part I—Communicable Diseases*<br>*Part II—Communicable Diseases* | Third<br>Third |
| Col. R. L. Callison, MC<br>Preventive Medicine Division, Surgeon General's Office<br>Subject: *Part III—Communicable Diseases* | Third |
| Prof. E. A. Strecker<br>Professor of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania<br>Subject: *The Men You Will Command*<br>*Alcohol and Drugs* | Third<br>Third |
| Col. A. J. Glass, MC<br>Chief, Department of Neuropsychiatry, Medical Field Service School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas<br>Subject: *Psychiatry* | Third |

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY AND GRAPHICS

*Lecturer and Subject* — *Class*

Mr. Finn E. Bronner
Chief of the Terrain Section of the Research and Analysis Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army
Subject: *Principles of Geology* ..... Third
*Historical Geology* ..... Third
*Military Applications of Geology* ..... Third

Mr. Thomas D. Nicholson
Associate Astronomer, The American Museum of Natural History, Hayden Planetarium, New York City
Subject: *The Architecture of the Universe* ..... Third

Mr. Joseph M. Chamberlain
General Manager and Chief Astronomer, The American Museum of Natural History, Hayden Planetarium, New York City
Subject: *Astronomy in Everyday Life* ..... Third

Miss C. E. Barry
Hayden Planetarium, New York City
Subject: *The Solar System* ..... Third

Mr. T. D. Nicholson
Hayden Planetarium, New York City
Subject: *The Earth Perspectives* ..... Third

## DEPARTMENT OF ORDNANCE

Col. B. S. Mesick
Commanding Officer, Watertown Arsenal
Subject: *Titanium and Rare Earth Metals* ..... First

Capt. Wilson R. Rutherford, Jr.
Officer in Charge of Technical Team Training Army Map Service
Subject: *Enemy Mines and Booby Traps* ..... First

Lt. Col. George T. Petersen
Detroit Arsenal
Subject: *Operation Question Mark—Trends in Future Tank Development* ..... First

Mr. William A. Howe
Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Subject: *Automotive Lubrication* ..... First

| *Lecturer and Subject* | *Class* |
|---|---|
| Col. D. W. Heister<br>Office Chief of Ordnance, United States Army<br>Subject: *Design Features of New Artillery and Antiaircraft Weapons* | First |
| Lt. Col. Joseph Heiser and Lt. Col. Harry J. Marker<br>The Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland<br>Subject: *Preventive Maintenance* | First |
| Mr. Walter R. Dornberger<br>Bell Aircraft Corp., Buffalo, New York<br>Subject: *Guided Missiles* | First |
| Brig. Gen. H. N. Toftoy<br>Ordnance Missile Laboratories, Restone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama<br>Subject: *Guided Missiles* | First |
| Brig. Gen. E. P. Mechling<br>Commanding General, Air Force Armament Center, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida<br>Subject: *Air Armament* | First |
| Maj. Gen. R. L. Maxwell<br>Vice President, American Machine and Foundry Corporation, New York City<br>Subject: *Ordnance-Industry* | First |
| Rear Adm. F. S. Withington<br>Bureau of Ordnance, Department of the Navy<br>Subject: *Naval Ordnance* | First |
| Maj. Gen. E. L. Cummings<br>Chief of Ordnance, Department of the Army<br>Subject: *Army Ordnance* | First |

## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. C. H. Behre<br>Professor of Economic Geology, Columbia University<br>Subject: *Minerals Position of the Great Powers* | Second |
| Dr. G. T. Renner<br>Professor of Geography, Teachers College, Columbia University<br>Subject: *Principles Governing Industrial Location in the United States* | Second |

| *Lecturer and Subject* | *Class* |
|---|---|
| Maj. Gen. P. F. Yount<br>Chief of Transportation, Department of the Army<br>Subject: *Mobilization of the Transportation Facilities of the United States in Time of War* | Second |
| Dr. Preston E. James<br>Chairman of Department of Geography, Syracuse University<br>Subject: *The Importance of Latin America to the United States* | Second |
| Dr. Carlton J. H. Hayes<br>Professor of History, Emeritus, Columbia University<br>Subject: *The Uses and Abuses of History* | Second |
| Dr. Kenneth S. Latourette<br>Professor of Missions and Oriental History, Yale University<br>Subject: *The Role of Religion in History* | Second |
| Dr. Hans Kohn<br>Professor of History, College of the City of New York<br>Subject: *Nationalism in Nineteenth Century Europe* | Second |
| Dr. William L. Langer<br>Professor of History, Harvard University<br>Subject: *The Eclipse of Imperialism* | Second |
| Dr. George B. Cressey<br>Maxwell Professor of Geography, Syracuse University<br>Subject: *Patterns and Prospects in East Asia* | Second |
| Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck<br>Former Official of Department of State and Former United States Ambassador to the Netherlands<br>Subject: *Some Aspects of United States Relations With Southeast Asia* | Second |
| Count Jean de Lagarde<br>Consul General of France in New York City<br>Subject: *The Constitution of the Fourth Republic* | Second |
| Dr. Elmer Plischke<br>Professor of Government and Politics, University of Maryland<br>Subject: *Germany Since the Surrender* | Second |
| Dr. William Y. Elliott<br>Leroy B. Williams, Professor of History and Political Science, Harvard University<br>Subject: *Defense Preparedness* | First |

*Lecturer and Subject* — *Class*

Dr. Robert V. Roosa
Assistant Vice-President, Federal Reserve Bank of New York
Subject: *Monetary Policy* ..... First

Dr. Paul A. Samuelson
Professor of Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Subject: *Economic Forecasting* ..... First

Dr. C. B. Marshall
Educator, Author, and Former Official of Department of State
Subject: *Diplomacy and International Relations* ..... First

Dr. Ralph Bunche
Director, Department of Trusteeship, United Nations
Subject: *International Organization* ..... First

## SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Annually since 1949 West Point, with private financial aid, has sponsored a Student Conference on United States Affairs. In these conferences representative students from more than fifty colleges and universities and approximately thirty senior individuals from college faculties and government meet in small seminar groups to discuss some aspect of the National Security Policy of the United States. The Cadet Debate Council and Forum administers these conferences and acts as hosts. In addition to the cadets actually participating in conference discussions, one or more classes of the Military Academy were present at the principal conference speeches.

The purposes of these conferences are (1) to produce an informative examination and discussion of the national security policy of the United States, (2) to provide an outstanding representation of college students with an appreciation of the complexities of government policy formulation, and (3) to broaden students' contact with their contemporaries in an academic endeavor.

The lecturers and subjects for the fourth, fifth, and sixth student conferences are given below.

### Fourth Student Conference: A U. S. Policy Against Soviet Communism. 3–6 December 1952

Lt. Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer
Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Research, USA
Subject: *The Nature of the Soviet Threat to the United States and the Free World*

Dr. Hardy C. Dillard
Professor of Law, University of Virginia
Subject: *Arresting the Soviet Threat—Nonmilitary Factors*

Mr. Edwin M. Wright
U. S. Department of State
Subject: *Action and Interaction Between the Western World and Asia*

### Fifth Student Conference: The National Security Policy of the United States. 2–5 December 1953

Adm. Arthur W. Radford
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
Subject: *Military Aspects of Our National Security Policy*

Mr. John J. McCloy
President of the Chase National Bank
Subject: *Economic and Political Aspects of Our National Security Policy*

Mr. W. Averell Harriman
Diplomat
Subject: *Free World Unity for Security*

Sixth Student Conference: The National Security Policy of the United States. 1–4 December 1954

Maj. Gen. James M. Gavin
Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3, Department of the Army
Subject: *Military Aspects of Our National Security Policy*

Mr. Paul H. Nitze
Diplomat and Educator
Subject: *Economic and Political Aspects of Our National Security Policy*

Mr. Robert Cutler
Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
Subject: *The National Security Council in the Making of Policy*

West Point Cadet Forum

This cadet organization, established in 1950, includes programs of invited speakers in its voluntary educational activities. The series of lectures, held generally on Sunday evening, and attended by a considerable proportion of the Corps of Cadets, had the same theme as the Student Conference—The National Security Policy of the United States. The following lecturers addressed the Forum during the academic year 1953–54:

Mr. Bernard Baruch
Financier and Statesman
Subject: *United States' Economics and National Defense*

Mr. Chester Bowles
Former U. S. Ambassador to India
Subject: *Asia and the United States*

Gen. Lucius D. Clay
Chairman of the Board of Directors, Continental Can Company
Subject: *NATO and the United Nations*

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Radio-TV News Analyst
Subject: *The Role of the Press in the United States*

The Forum also invites speakers for small lecture-discussion type meetings on weekdays.

Interior of Cadet Chapel

# RELIGION

*Chaplain, U. S. M. A.:* George M. Bean, B. S., B. D.
*Assistant Chaplain, Cadet Chapel:* Alan G. Gripe, S. T. M.
*Post and Regimental Chaplain:* Lt. Col. Walter G. McLeod, B. A., B. D.
*Cadet Chapel Organist and Choirmaster:* John A. Davis, Jr., B. M.

### Protestant

Protestant services are held in the Cadet Chapel during the academic year and out-of-doors during the summer months. Three services are held every Sunday in the academic year; the third is a service of the Holy Communion. On the first two Sundays of the month the earliest service is also a service of the Holy Communion. Members of all Christian churches are welcome at the Communion Table. Throughout Lent, daily services are held in the Chaplain's office. The two regiments of cadets alternate in their attendance at the nine o'clock, or earliest, service and the eleven o'clock, or second, service. The form of worship is non-denominational in character, and follows a procedure approved by the larger Protestant communions. A cadet choir of 170 voices takes part in the Cadet Chapel services.

### Catholic

Catholic cadets attend Holy Trinity Chapel, the Catholic Chapel on the Post. The Very Reverend Monsignor Joseph P. Moore is the Rector, and is assisted by the Reverend Robert F. McCormick. Catholic members of the two cadet regiments alternate in attending the 8 and 10 a. m. Masses to facilitate frequent reception of Holy Communion and to give opportunity for assisting at High Masses. The 10 a. m. Mass each Sunday is a Missa Cantata. A cadet Catholic choir sings at the High Masses and other liturgical ceremonies. Daily Mass is celebrated at 6:15 and 7 a. m. throughout the academic year. Confessions are heard on Saturday, daily at Mass times, and as desired.

### Jewish

Jewish services are held in the Old Cadet Chapel every Sunday at 8 a. m. A visiting Rabbi officiates. Services are held also on the various Jewish holy days and festivals. A cadet choir takes part. The Rabbi is at the Academy from Saturday noon until Sunday noon.

# THE LIBRARY

*Librarian:* Col. William J. Morton, Jr., B. S., Certificat d'Études Françaises, University of Geneva, Switzerland.

*Cataloguer:* Louise V. Horobin, Special Library Course, New York Public Library.

*Reference Librarian:* Thelma E. Bedell, B. A.

*Assistant Librarians:* Anna E. Pierce, B. S., New York State School Librarian's Certificate; Irene Feith, B. A.

*Library Assistants:* Beatrice B. Burner, B. A., Frances W. Lewis, Marion B. Weller.

The library contains about 147,000 accessioned books, exclusive of those in the thirteen departmental libraries. The main library collection occupies a gray stone Tudor building designed by Major Richard Delafield in 1841, a large first-floor room of the adjacent East Academic Building, and the Bryant E. Moore Wing, built in 1954.

The first library at the Military Academy was the library of the Corps of Invalids. This Corps, made up of wounded officers and men of the Revolutionary War, was so named and sent by Washington to Philadelphia in 1778. Two years later some of its members were ordered to West Point where they taught and trained recruits. The Continental Congress decreed that each of these officers contribute one day's pay a month for the purchase of books; apparently a sizable collection was the result, for on a map of West Point dated 1780, drawn by a French officer and reproduced by Barbé-Marbois in his *Complot d'Arnold*, a building marked "Library" is shown. No record exists of what happened to this first Library, but it is probable that a few of the volumes from it are in the present collection.

We do know that the teachers from the Corps of Invalids were released and their classes discontinued about 1784 and that from then to 1794 West Point was only a garrison site. In the latter year a school of military instruction was established; in 1802 the Military Academy was founded. And it is likely that the books remaining from the earlier schools became the nucleus of the library of the new Military Academy.

Evidently these books were few. Colonel Jonathan Williams, the first Superintendent, found it necessary to make his personal library available to officers and cadets; and since Colonel Williams, a grandnephew of Benjamin Franklin, had inherited Franklin's library we know that instruction at the Military Academy in its earliest years was based in part on Franklin's books.

The first important additions to the library were in 1815 when Major Sylvanus Thayer, Superintendent, 1817–1833, on an official trip to

Europe was authorized by Secretary of War James Monroe to use this opportunity to buy military, scientific, and engineering works for the Military Academy. Major Thayer bought about 1,000 volumes. Room for these was provided in the Academy building, opened that same year. Further purchases from Europe, principally France and England, were made regularly until after the middle of the century.

The Academy building burned in 1838; in 1841 the library was given space in a new building designed to house the Astronomical Observatory, Post Headquarters, and the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. About 1900 the interior of this building was extensively remodeled to adapt it to library purposes alone.

The library is similar to that of a liberal arts college, save that it contains a large proportion of mathematical, scientific, and technical works, and has a very complete military section. The collection of standard literary works is good; and that of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century periodicals is unusually representative.

The manuscript and archival collection is extensive, and deals principally, though by no means exclusively, with the United States Army, the Military Academy, and persons of the military profession. Typical examples are the Sylvanus Thayer papers; the Joseph G. Swift papers; the Journal and Notes of Captain John G. Bourke; and the twenty-eight bound volumes of Colonel Wirt Robinson's manuscript journals that contain much original observation of the flora and fauna of the United States, Central America, and the West Indies. The collection of early American military art imprints is unique.

The library is rich in both original and secondary sources dealing with the history of the Hudson Highlands. In particular, there is a large collection of early nineteenth century prints, drawings, and watercolors picturing West Point and the immediate vicinity.

A celebrated collection of ten portraits by Thomas Sully is housed in the library. The best known are those of Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and Jonathan Williams, all painted from life expressly for the Military Academy. An original portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart, and one of General Winfield Scott by Robert W. Weir are worthy of note. Mention should be made likewise of the Edgar Allan Poe Memorial Doorway and of the James McNeill Whistler Memorial Plaque, both of white marble. Near the Plaque are hung a number of sketches done by Whistler in his cadet days.

The facilities of the library are available to research scholars and writers. It is open from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m., and from 7:15 p. m. to 9:15 p. m. daily; from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m., and from 7:15 p. m. to 9:15 p. m. on Sundays and holidays. Visitors are always welcome except during the evening openings, which are restricted to cadets and officers.

# THE WEST POINT MUSEUM

*Director:* Frederick P. Todd, B. S.
*Curator:* Gerald C. Stowe, B. S.
*Curator (Art):* William E. Steadman, B. A., B. F. A., M. F. A.
*Curator (History):* Milton F. Perry, A. B.

The valuable collections of the West Point Museum are displayed on three floors of the west side of the Administration Building. In addition, functional storage areas contain equally important groups of objects, arranged for ready reference by specialists. The story of how these collections began and grew reflects almost every step in the history of American arms.

The beginning was in 1777. After the battle of Saratoga in October of that year, much of the ordnance captured from Burgoyne was sent to West Point to be held as a war reserve. A little later, part of the famous Great Chain that had been stretched across the Hudson at West Point to bar navigation of the river to British men-of-war was stored at the Point. In the course of the next few years two 6-pounder brass guns, or "grasshoppers," captured by Major General Nathanael Greene in his campaign against the British in the Carolinas, and several mortars taken by "Mad Anthony" Wayne at Stony Point on 15 July 1779 were added. At the close of the Revolution Major George Fleming, with the designation of Ordnance and Military Storekeeper, was placed in charge of this small arsenal. He held his post until several years after the founding of the Military Academy in 1802.

During the first half of the nineteenth century the custom of sending trophies of war and objects of historic interest to the Military Academy grew slowly. In 1843, for example, John C. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury, presented West Point with a brass culverin 6-pounder that had been given to the Continental Congress many years before by General Lafayette. And after the close of the Mexican War in 1847 General Winfield Scott sent numbers of captured flags, cannon, and other war trophies to the Military Academy. For lack of adequate housing some of these were displayed by various departments and the library; others were stored.

In 1848 when Secretary of War Marcy directed in the President's name that West Point be the "depository of the trophies of the successful victory of our arms in Mexico," a great number of items were sent to the Academy for safekeeping and display. The authorities saw that permanent provision had to be made for the ever-growing collections, and in 1854 they officially created the Ordnance and Artillery Museum, established it on the third floor of the Academy—a building erected in 1838 on the

site of the present West Academic Building—and placed it in charge of the Instructor of Artillery. Here were displayed most of the collections; the Great Chain and cannon, however, were grouped around the flagpole at Trophy Point, and the captured flags of the Revolution and the Mexican War were placed in what is now called the Old Chapel.

From then on the Museum grew rapidly. The Civil War, the Indian Wars, the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, and the Korean conflict contributed much. The richness of the collections can only be suggested. The collection of automatic weapons, for instance, from the volley guns of the Civil War to the machine guns of the present day, shows step by step the development of the principle of rapid fire; and the scale models of artillery weapons illustrate the growth of mobile cannon and their carriages, and coast artillery. Of especial note from World War I is the French 75-millimeter field piece that fired the first American round against the Germans. From World War II are Yamashita's saber, Mussolini's fascist hat and his decorations, and Goering's silver-framed guest book and his diamond-studded marshal's baton. Displayed in prominence and honor are the flag of General Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters, the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre awarded by the Republic of France to the United States Military Academy in 1949, and General Patton's celebrated ivory-handled revolvers. When the new Administration Building was erected in 1909, the Museum was moved to its present quarters, but so much new material is constantly being acquired that a growing number of items must be stored.

Because the Museum had long ceased to have any particular relation to the Department of Ordnance and had, in fact, become an historical Museum, it was given independent status in 1942. Closed during the war, it was reopened in 1946 with an officer detailed as Director, and in 1949 a full-time Director was appointed.

In 1948 supervision over the Fine Arts Collections of West Point was added to the responsibilities of the Museum staff. A few of the paintings and other art objects may be seen in the Museum proper; by far the greater number are displayed in the Library, Cullum Hall, Washington Hall, and Grant Hall.

The Museum serves a vital need in the life of the Military Academy. It is an invaluable supplement to the cadet's education in that it acts as a physical library of weapons and materiel; it serves as a national depository for objects of historic interest and veneration; and it stimulates general interest in the long and honorable history of the Armed Forces of our country. Instructors and cadets are encouraged to borrow objects from the Museum that may enhance instruction or recitation in academic or military subjects.

The Museum is open to visitors every day of the year except Christmas and New Year's Day; on Mondays through Saturdays from 10:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; on Sundays and Holidays from 1:00 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

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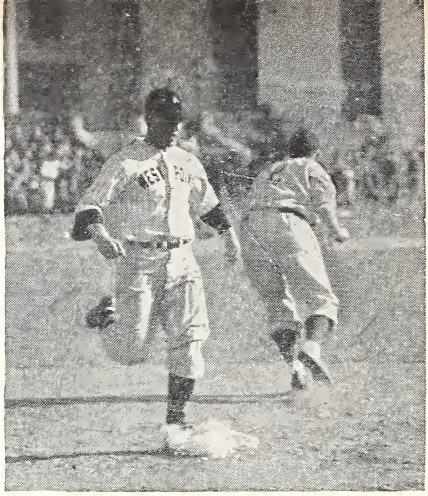

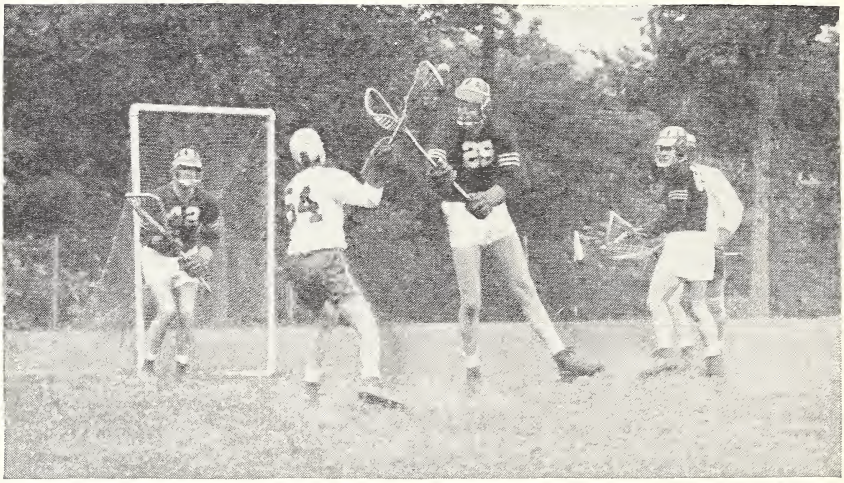
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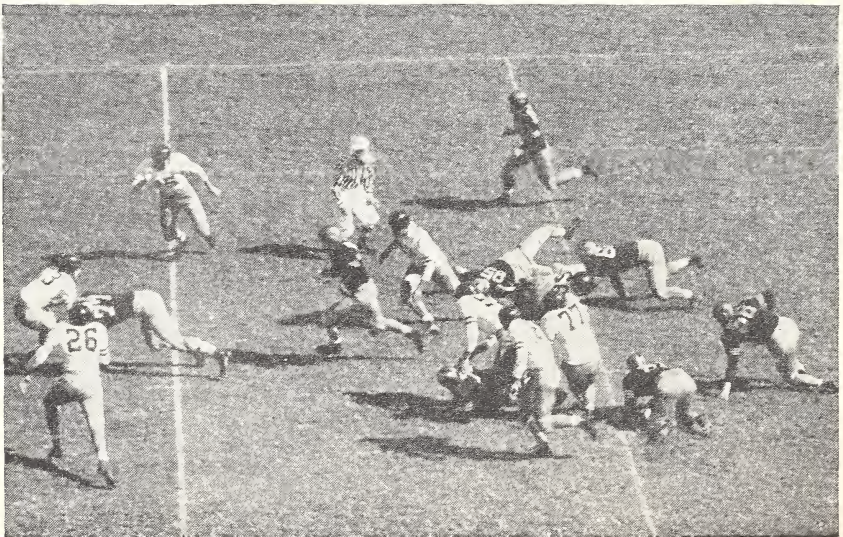
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# INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

## ATHLETIC BOARD

Mr. Earl H. Blaik, *Chairman;* Brig. Gen. Harris Jones, Brig. Gen. E. J. Messinger, Col. Gerald A. Counts, Col. B. W. Bartlett, Lt. Col. J. T. L. Schwenk.

*Director of Athletics:* Mr. Earl H. Blaik.

*Graduate Manager of Athletics:* Lt. Col. J. T. L. Schwenk.

## COACHES

*Baseball:* Paul J. Amen. *Basketball:* Orvis Sigler. *Boxing:* Herbert J. Kroeten. *Cross Country:* Carleton Crowell; *advisory,* Nathaniel Cartmell. *Football:* Earl H. Blaik; *assistants,* Paul J. Amen, G. E. Blackborn, Paul F. Dietzel, Capt. R. L. Dobbs, Carney Laslie, Orvis Sigler. *Golf:* Walter R. Browne. *Gymnastics:* Thomas E. Maloney. *Hockey:* John P. Riley. *Lacrosse:* F. Morris Touchtone. *Pistol:* M/Sgt. H. L. Benner. *Rifle:* M/Sgt. O. L. Gallman. *Soccer:* Joseph M. Palone. *Squash and Tennis:* Leif Nordlie. *Swimming:* Gordon H. Chalmers. *Track:* Carleton Crowell; *advisory,* Nathaniel Cartmell. *Wrestling:* Leroy Alitz.

Intercollegiate athletics are supervised by the Athletic Board which, in turn, reports to the Superintendent on matters pertaining to athletic policies and schedules. Through the Board the Superintendent exercises general control over the entire program.

West Point sponsors 17 intercollegiate sports: football, soccer, and cross country in the fall; basketball, indoor track, boxing, wrestling, swimming, gymnastics, hockey, rifle, pistol, and squash in the winter; and baseball, lacrosse, track, tennis, and golf in the spring.

Teams wearing the black, gold, and gray of West Point take part during the academic year in about 300 "at home" contests and about 70 "away" contests.

Intercollegiate athletics at West Point are supported entirely by the Army Athletic Association. No appropriated funds are used. The Army Athletic Association contributes also to the support of other cadet activities and organizations.

The athletic plant includes the Field House, Michie Football Stadium, Smith Rink, a golf course, four gymnasium buildings, 23 tennis courts, and several athletic fields. Additional details about these buildings will be found in the section on *Buildings and Grounds.*

Note.—West Point's extensive Intramural Athletic Program is under the direction of the Office of Physical Education of the Department of Tactics. An outline of the program will be found on page 65.

## ACTIVITIES AND SOCIAL LIFE

Contrary to popular opinion, the cadets do not spend all their time parading, shining shoes, and studying; they enjoy practically the same recreational activities as any college students.

During the summer there is swimming in Delafield Pond. Picturesque Flirtation Walk, winding for three-quarters of a mile along the majestic Hudson, offers a peaceful and shady retreat from the walls of barracks. Cadets stationed at Camp Buckner enjoy swimming, canoeing, fishing, and sailing on Lake Popolopen. There are two or more football trips to New York City and Philadelphia, where the bright lights of the cities are a welcome diversion. During the winter months, ice skating at Smith Rink and skiing on the Constant Slope are extremely popular. Weekly hops are held in either the gymnasium or Cullum Hall, with music furnished by the Cadet Dance Band or one of the two Post orchestras. Cadets may attend movies in the Army Theater on Saturday nights, Sundays, and holidays. Outside talent, sponsored by the cadet special program committee and other cadet activity groups, is brought to the Academy frequently for performances.

Aside from general recreational activities, there are many organized extracurricular activities. Those cadets who like music and acting are encouraged to indulge their talents. Cadet Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish choirs sing at religious services on the Post and usually make several trips each year to sing in New York and Washington. For those who prefer a more informal music, there are the Cadet Dance Band and the nationally famous Cadet Glee Club.

The One Hundredth Night Show, the time-honored dramatic highlight presented annually by the Dialectic Society, and celebrating the one hundredth night before graduation, is written, produced, and acted solely by cadets.

As members of the Fishing, Radio, Model Airplane, Model Railroad, Camera and Chess Clubs, hobbyists find relaxation, as well as opportunities to test and improve their skills.

Those to whom literary activities appeal may seek outlets for their talents in the The Howitzer, yearbook of the Corps of Cadets; The Pointer, official magazine of the Corps of Cadets; and Bugle Notes, the cadet handbook, more commonly known as the "Plebe Bible." Cadet press representatives conduct interviews and prepare hundreds of releases for hometown newspapers.

For those who want to explore fields of academic study on a broader or more intensive basis than is provided in the academic curriculum, there are the English Literature Seminar, the Mathematics Forum, five language clubs, and one of the most active organizations at the Military Academy, the West Point Debate Council and Forum. During the academic year, the members of the Debate Council and Forum engage in intercollegiate debates and seminars in all parts of the United States. The National Debate Tournament and the Student Conference on United States Affairs are held annually at West Point.

Interior of Grant Hall

To round out the great variety of opportunities for recreation there are competitive clubs that are active not only at the Academy, but also compete on an intercollegiate basis. These clubs include the Handball, Pistol, Rifle, Sailing, Skeet, Ski, Water Polo, and Golf Clubs.

Organized extracurricular activities are directed and administered almost entirely by the cadets themselves subject to the approval of the Superintendent. There is an officer in charge of each activity, who acts in an advisory capacity. From these activities cadets acquire a wealth of specialized knowledge or develop latent talent, which subsequently will serve them well and be a source of pleasure and relaxation in their careers as officers.

# THE HOSPITAL

**STAFF**

Col. Douglas B. Kendrick, MC; B. S., M. D.; Diplomate of American Board of Surgery; Fellow American College of Surgeions.
*Surgeon; Professor and Head of Department of Military Hygiene*

Lt. Col. Harry A. Ferguson, MSC.
*Executive Officer*

LT. Col. John H. Spillane, MC; B. S., M. D.; Diplomate of American Board of Surgery
*Chief, Surgical Service*

Col. Rolland B. Sigafoos, MC; B. A., M. D.
*Chief, Medical Service*

Col. Thayne F. McManis, DC; D. D. S.
*Dental Surgeon*

The U. S. Army Hospital at West Point provides hospitalization and out-patient medical care for the garrison and for Stewart Air Force Base. In addition, the hospital is responsible for hospitalization and evacuation of First Army District No. 2, comprising the nine surrounding counties of New York State.

The hospital is authorized 130 operating beds, with a capacity of 265 beds. It is staffed and equipped to provide the medical, surgical, and dental coverage of a general hospital, with the exception of the more highly specialized sections found only in the latter.

The staff of the hospital provides general surgical and medical care in addition to the specialties of obstetrics and gynecology; pediatrics; ear, nose and throat; dermatology and allergies; ophthalmology; orthopedics; roentgenology; neuropsychiatry; neurology; and urology. Civilian professional consultants make regular visits to the hospital to see patients in conjunction with the staff physicians.

Physical examinations of all cadets are conducted annually, as well as examinations of candidates for admission to the Corps of Cadets, and for commission in the regular components of the army.

During the academic year 1953-1954, 3,760 patients were admitted to the hospital, and 59,047 treatments were administered by the Out-patient Service.

The present authorized strength of the Army Medical Service at West Point is 17 Medical Corps officers, 10 Dental Corps officers, 10 Medical Service Corps and/or Women's Army Corps officers, 24 Army Nurse Corps officers, 3 Women's Medical Specialist Corps officers, 1 Veterinary Corps officer, and 137 enlisted personnel.

Cadet Chapel

## BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The military reservation at West Point consists of a little more than 15,100 acres. The original purchase was 1,795 acres and was made from Stephen Moore in 1790; additional purchases made in 1824, 1879, 1889, 1903, 1905, and 1909 brought the acreage to about 3,596.

From 1938 to 1943 the acreage was quadrupled by the purchase of 10,215 acres to allow for the expansion of the Academy demanded by the war. A final purchase of 1,286 in 1945 made up the present total.

Of this total, 2,546 acres are the Post proper; they comprise the area lying south of Storm King Mountain between the old Storm King Highway and the Hudson River. Access to the Post proper is by three gates: the Thayer Gate (South Gate), from Highland Falls; the Lee Gate (North Gate), from the old Storm King Highway (Route N Y 218); and the Washington Gate (West Gate), from the new Storm King Highway (Route U S 9W).

The expansion since 1938 has been toward the west almost as far as Central Valley and toward the south almost as far as Route U S 6. Route N Y 293 runs from southwest to northeast on about the midline of the entire reservation.

Academic Buildings. *See* East Academic Building, West Academic Building.

Administration Building (1909). Designed by Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson in Gothic style. It is located on Thayer Road and contains the offices of the Superintendent, the Dean, the Academic Board, the General Staff, and the Registrar. The Post Office and the Telegraph Office are on the ground floor. The Museum and the USMA Archives occupy portions of the building.

Barracks. *See* Central Barracks, New North Barracks, North Barracks, South Barracks.

Baseball Field. *See* Doubleday Field.

Battle Monument (1897). Designed by Stanford White, executed by Frederick MacMonnies. Located at Trophy Point at the northern limit of the Plain, and a little to the west of the Washington Monument. It is dedicated to the memory of the soldiers and officers of the Regular Army killed in action in the Civil War.

Cadet Chapel (1910). Designed by Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson in Gothic style. Located west of, and 300 feet above, the cadet barracks, it dominates the Post proper. The stained glass window over the altar has twenty-seven panels, each depicting a militant Biblical character. The window at the entrance pictures the Revelation of St. John the

Divine; it shows also the designs of the Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross. The windows in the nave are gifts of the several classes; the flags hanging in the nave were used in the War of 1812, the Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American Wars. The Chapel Organ is the largest church organ in the Western Hemisphere, and contains over 14,000 pipes. The seating capacity is fifteen hundred.

Camp Buckner (1945). The summer training camp for third classmen, located on the reservation 5 miles southwest of the Post proper, and known formerly as Camp Popolopen. It was renamed in honor of Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, USMA 1908, killed at Okinawa in 1945.

Catholic Chapel. *See* Chapel of the Most Holy Trinity.

Cemetery (1816). Located at Washington and Ruger Roads. Among others, it contains the graves of Margaret Corbin, Revolutionary War heroine, and of Generals Scott, Custer, and Goethals.

Central Barracks (1851, 1882, 1921). The designers of the 1851 and 1882 sections are not known, although it is likely that Major Richard Delafield had much to do with the design of the 1851 section and a Board of Engineers with the 1882 section. Captain A. B. Proctor, Quartermaster Corps, designed the 1921 section. All are in Tudor style. The three sections form three sides of a rectangle of which the West Academic Building, located at Thayer and Jefferson Roads, forms the fourth side. The headquarters of the Commandant of Cadets is in a wing at the eastern end of the south section.

Chapel. *See* Cadet Chapel, Chapel of the Most Holy Trinity, Old Cadet Chapel, Post Chapel.

Chapel of the Most Holy Trinity (1900). Designed by Heins and La Forge in Gothic style. Located at Mills and Washington Roads, on a sharp rise of ground, this Roman Catholic chapel is a copy of the St. Ethelreda Carthusian abbey parish church in county Essex, England. The seating capacity is four hundred.

Clinton Field. Located immediately north of Doubleday Field and west of Fort Clinton. The name of the field derives from the Fort, that was called Clinton after the Revolutionary War general. The Fort had originally been called Fort Arnold; after Arnold's treason the name was changed. Clinton Field was the site of the cadets' summer encampment from 1819 to 1942. It is used now for soccer, football, etc.

Constitution Island. Donated to West Point in 1909 by Mrs. Russell Sage and Miss Anna B. Warner. About 280 acres, it is located opposite the north area of the Post proper. One end of the Great Chain, stretched across the Hudson to obstruct British navigation of the river during the Revolutionary War, was anchored in Martelaer's Rock, at the western point of the island.

Cullum Memorial Hall (1899). Designed by McKim, Mead, and White in Greco-Roman style. Located on the east side of Cullum Road, across from Doubleday Field, and named after Major General George W. Cullum, USMA 1833, Superintendent, 1864–1866, who gave it to house trophies of war and "statues, busts, mural tablets and portraits of distinguished deceased officers and graduates of the Military Academy."

Delafield Pond. The outdoor swimming pool, located on Delafield Road. Named after Major General Richard Delafield, USMA 1818, Superintendent, 1838–1845 and 1856–1861.

Doubleday Field (1939). Baseball field, located between Thayer and Cullum Roads, east of the Parade. Named in honor of Major General Abner Doubleday, USMA 1842, who is said to have laid out the first modern baseball diamond at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1839.

East Academic Building (1913, 1938). The original building, 1913, was designed by Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson; the east wing, 1938, by Paul Philippe Cret. Both are in Gothic style. Located between Thayer and Cullum Roads, north of the Administration Building. In addition to classrooms and laboratories it contains the offices of the Departments of Electricity, Foreign Languages, Mechanics, Military Art and Engineering, and Physics and Chemistry.

Field House (1939). Designed by Paul Philippe Cret. Located on Tower Road southwest of the West Shore Railroad. Used for indoor athletics and graduation ceremonies.

Fields. *See* Clinton Field, Doubleday Field, Howze Field, Michie Stadium.

Flirtation Walk. A foot trail extending three-quarters of a mile along the river from Cullum Road to Battle Monument and open only to cadets and their guests. It is probable that the earlier Chain Battery Walk is now included in Flirtation Walk.

Football Field. *See* Michie Stadium.

Fort Clinton (1778). Designed and begun by Lieutenant Colonel Louis de la Radière and completed by Colonel Thaddeus Kosciuszko. Located at Cullum Road and Clinton Place. Originally called Fort Arnold, but after Arnold's treason in 1780 renamed Fort Clinton, after General George Clinton.

Fort Putnam (1778; partly restored, 1907–10). Designed by Colonel Thaddeus Kosciuszko and built by troops of General Rufus Putnam. It is located on Mount Independence, 451 feet above tidewater, and is reached by foot trail from Mills Road.

French Cadet Monument (1919). Presented by the cadets of L'Ecole Polytechnique. Located on The Parade directly opposite Central Barracks.

Grant Hall (1931). A wing of South Barracks on Thayer Road directly across from the Administration Building. It is the cadet reception hall and contains the office of the cadet hostess.

Great Chain. The chain stretched across the Hudson from just north of Gee's Point to Martelaer's Rock on Constitution Island to obstruct navigation of the river by the British during the Revolutionary War. It was fastened in place on 11 April 1781. A number of the links are at Trophy Point.

Gymnasium (1910, 1933, 1937, 1947). The East Gymnasium (1910) was designed by Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson; the North Gymnasium (1933) by the Quartermaster Corps; the West Gymnasium (1937) by Paul Philippe Cret; and the Central Gymnasium (1947) by Delano and Aldrich. All are in Gothic style. The gymnasium buildings are west of the Superintendent's quarters and north of New North Barracks.

Headquarters Building. *See* Administration Building.

Hospital (1884, 1923, 1934). Architect for older portions unknown. Extensive additions and alterations were done in 1923, William Gehron, architect; and in 1934, York and Sawyer, architects. Located on the west side of Thayer Road, south of Grant Hall.

Hotel. *See* U. S. Hotel Thayer.

Howze Field. Located directly south of Michie Stadium, and bounded by Mills Road on the east, by Howze Place on the south, and by Delafield Road on the west. A large recreation field, it is named in honor of Major General Robert Lee Howze, USMA 1888, commandant of cadets, 1905–1909.

Kosciuszko Monument (1828). Designed by John H. Latrobe, USMA 1822. Located to the north of Fort Clinton. Given by the Corps of Cadets in honor of Colonel Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who helped plan the fortifications at West Point during the Revolutionary War.

Library (1841, 1900). Designed by Major Richard Delafield in Tudor style. Located at Jefferson and Cullum Roads, it was intended originally to house Post Headquarters, the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and the Astronomical Observatory. The central tower was surmounted by a traveling dome, resting on six 24-pound cannon balls that turned in cast-iron grooves. In 1901 the building was remodeled to adapt it to library purposes only.

Lusk Reservoir (1898). One of the water supply reservoirs for West Point. It is located on Mills Road directly across from Michie Stadium, and has a capacity of 92,000,000 gallons.

Michie Stadium (1924). The football stadium, between Delafield and Mills Roads, west of the reservoir. Named for First Lieutenant Dennis Mahan Michie, USMA 1892, captain of the first West Point football team, killed in action at San Juan, Cuba, in 1898. The seating capacity is about 28,000.

Monuments. *See* Battle Monument, French Cadet Monument, Kosciuszko Monument, Patton Monument, Sedgwick Monument, Thayer Monument, Washington Monument.

Museum. Located on the second and third floors in the northwest corner of the Administration Building. The collections date from 1777 and represent every war in which the United States has fought.

New North Barracks (1939). Designed by Paul Philippe Cret in Gothic style. Located south of the gymnasium and west of North Barracks. Sometimes called West Barracks.

North Barracks (1908). Designed by Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson in Gothic style. Located at Jefferson Road and Scott Place. The chaplain's office is on the ground floor in the southeast corner.

Observatory (1883). Architect unknown. Located on Observatory Hill, between Stewart Road and Schoefield Place. It is no longer used.

Officers' Club. *See* West Point Army Mess.

Old Cadet Chapel (1837). Architect unknown. Designed in Greco-Roman style. It was located originally where the East Academic Building now stands; in 1911 it was moved to its present site at the entrance to the cemetery. The American artist, Robert W. Weir, professor of Drawing at the Academy from 1834 to 1876, painted the mural, entitled "War and Peace," that hangs on the wall behind the altar. The chapel is used now for mortuary services and for Jewish religious services. The seating capacity is about 500.

Ordnance Laboratory (1939). Designed by Paul Philippe Cret in Gothic style. Located on Howard Road.

Patton Monument (1950). Dedicated to the memory of General George Smith Patton, Jr., USMA 1909, and presented by the officers and men of the units he commanded. Located across Jefferson Road from the library.

The Parade. The drill and parade field, bounded by Jefferson Road on the south and west, by Thayer Road on the east, and by Washington Road on the north.

The Plain. That portion of the grounds embracing The Parade, Clinton Field, and Doubleday Field.

Popolopen. *See* Camp Buckner.

Post Chapel (1944). Constructed from a standard design used during World War II for chapels erected on military reservations. Located between Merritt Road and Biddle Loop. The seating capacity is 450.

Power House (1909, 1945, 1947). The original building was designed by Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson in Gothic style; the alterations of 1945 and 1947 were done by the Quartermaster Corps. Located just south of the Riding Hall on Cullum Road.

Riding Hall (1911). Designed by Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson in Gothic style. Located on Cullum Road, east of the Administration Building and the East Academic Building. Current plans call for its conversion to an academic building.

Old Cadet Chapel

Sedgwick Monument (1868). Dedicated to the memory of Major General John Sedgwick, USMA 1837, killed at Spotsylvania, 1864. The monument is made of cannon captured by his corps. Located at the northwest corner of The Parade.

Smith Rink (1931). The indoor ice-skating rink, located on the east side of Mills Road south of the reservoir. It is named after Major General William R. Smith, USMA 1892, Superintendent, 1928–1932.

South Barracks (1931). Designed by William Gehron in Gothic style. Located at the southwest corner of Thayer and Brewerton Roads.

Stadium. *See* Michie Stadium.

Stilwell Dam and Stilwell Lake (1949). Located on the reservation about four miles southwest of the Post proper. Named in honor of General Joseph Warren Stilwell, USMA 1904, Commanding General U. S. Forces China-Burma-India 1942–1944, and Commanding General U. S. Tenth Army 1945.

Superintendent's Quarters (1820). Architect unknown. Designed in colonial style, and located on Jefferson Road. Colonel Sylvanus Thayer was the first Superintendent to live there. Directly to the north are the Commandant's Quarters at the southwest corner of Parke and Washington Roads; across Parke Road at the northwest corner of the same intersection are the Dean's Quarters.

Thayer Monument (1883). Dedicated to Colonel Sylvanus Thayer, the "Father of the Military Academy." Located on The Parade directly across from the entrance to Washington Hall.

Trophy Point. A small plot of ground located north of The Parade where are grouped many trophies captured in war by American forces. Several links of the Great Chain are there.

United States Hotel Thayer (1926, 1948). Architect unknown. Located on the east side of Thayer Road, just inside the Thayer Gate. It is owned by the Government and is designed in Tudor style. Including the addition completed in 1948, there are accommodations for five hundred guests.

Utilities Building (1935). Designed by the Quartermaster Corps in Tudor style. Located at Ruger and Tower Roads. It contains the Post Exchange and the Commissary; and the offices of the Post Engineer, the Post Quartermaster, and the Post Transportation Officer.

Washington Hall (1929). Designed by William Gehron in Gothic style. Located on Jefferson Road between Central Barracks and North Barracks. It is the Cadet Dining Hall, and has a seating capacity of twenty-five hundred. The offices and drafting rooms of the Department of Military Topography and Graphics are on the fifth floor.

Washington Monument (1916). Located in the circle at the corner of Cullum and Thayer Roads. It is a replica of the Washington Monument in Union Square, New York City.

West Academic Building (1895). Designed by Richard M. Hunt in Gothic style. Located on Thayer Road across from the East Academic Building. In addition to classrooms it contains the offices of the Departments of English, Law, Mathematics, Ordnance, and Social Sciences.

West Barracks. *See* New North Barracks.

West Point Army Mess (1903). The official name of the Officers' Club. Designed by McKim, Mead, and White in Classic style. Located on Cullum Road, south of Cullum Hall.

# PRIZES AND DISTINCTIONS

*Distinguished Cadets*

In June of every year those cadets on the general merit roll of each class and on the graduating merit roll whose records show they have met the requirements set by the Academic Board are classed as "Distinguished." When the list has been determined, the Superintendent sends it to the Department of the Army for Publication in the Army Register.

Distinguished cadets wear a five-pointed star, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, on each side of the collar of the dress coat and the full dress coat. The star is worn for one year by cadets who were distinguished in the work of the Second, Third, or Fourth Class year.

**GENERAL**

The Arthur M. Apmann Prize

A set of books presented by Mr. Arthur M. Apmann in memory of his son, the late Lieutenant Arthur M. Apmann, Jr., Class of 1950, to the Editor of the Howitzer. *Awarded in 1954 to Hal W. Howes.*

The Francis Vinton Greene Memorial Prize

A .45 caliber pistol given annually by Mrs. Francis Vinton Greene in memory of the late Major General Francis Vinton Greene, USMA 1870, to the cadet standing number one in the general order of merit at graduation. First presented in 1929. *Awarded in 1954 to Marion F. Meador.*

The Military Order of the World War Prize

An annual prize of the value of $50 presented to the graduating cadet who has made the greatest improvement during his course. First presented in 1942. *Awarded in 1954 to Robert W. Wells.*

**MILITARY**

The Charles G. Dawes Prize

A sword, called the Pershing Sword, given by Brigadier General Charles G. Dawes and awarded annually to the First Captain, to commemorate General Pershing's being First Captain of the Corps of Cadets in 1886. First presented in 1929. *Awarded in 1954 to John C. Bard.*

The Association of Graduates Awards

These awards, given annually since 1942 by the Association of Graduates, consist of a fifty dollar series E bond presented to the cadet in the Second Class outstanding in military efficiency and leadership, of a twenty-five dollar series E bond to the cadet in the Third Class out-

standing in military efficiency and leadership, and a twenty-five dollar series E bond to the cadet of the Fourth Class outstanding in military efficiency and leadership. *Awarded in 1954 to Lee D. Olvey, Robert G. Farris,* and *William R. Ellis.*

### The Army and Navy Union Prize in Tactics

An annual prize of the value of $100 given by the Army and Navy Union to the cadet with the highest rating in tactics. First presented in 1948. *Awarded in 1954 to Donald F. Newnham.*

### Military Efficiency Prize

Each year the name of the cadet who has the highest rating in military efficiency is inscribed on a cup presented to the Academy in 1910 by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. *Awarded in 1954 to John C. Bard.*

### The Army and Navy Union (Department of New York) Prize

A pistol given annually by the Army and Navy Union to the Cadet Officer commanding the First Regiment. *Awarded in 1954 to David R. Scott.*

### The Ladies Auxiliary of the Army and Navy Union (Department of New York) Prize

A revolver given annually by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Army and Navy Union to the Cadet Officer commanding the Second Regiment. *Awarded in 1954 to Richard M. Renfro.*

## ACADEMIC

### The American Legion Prize in Chemistry

A set of scientific books with a value of $100 given annually by the National Organization of the American Legion to the graduating cadet who has the highest standing in chemistry. First presented in 1935. *Awarded in 1954 to Ames S. Albro, Jr.*

### Intercollegiate Debating Prizes

Two wrist watches, given annually by the Consul General of Switzerland in the United States, for excellence in intercollegiate debating. First presented in 1947. *Awarded in 1954 to William R. Schulz and Fletcher K. Ware.*

### The Bromberger Memorial Award

A wrist watch presented annually for the highest average, second class course, in Social Sciences. Established in 1954 by the Honorable Edgar Bromberger, one-time Chief City Magistrate of the City of New York, in memory of his mother and wife. First presented in 1954. *Awarded to Harry Sullivan.*

### The Armed Forces Communications Association Prize in Electricity

A prize of the value of $100 given annually to the graduating cadet who has achieved the highest standing in electricity. First presented in 1948. *Awarded in 1954 to Donald F. Newnham.*

### Prize in English, Established by the National Society, Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century

A set of books of the value of $50 given annually to the graduating cadet who has the highest standing in English for the entire course. First presented in 1934. *Awarded in 1954 to Humbert F. Sweeney.*

### The Steuben Society of America Prize in Foreign Languages

A prize presented annually of the value of $100 to the graduating cadet who has stood highest in the work in foreign languages. First presented in 1936. *Awarded in 1954 to Gayle W. Cantrell.*

### American Bar Association Prize in Law

A set of books given annually to the cadet with the highest standing in law. First presented in 1941. *Awarded in 1954 to William L. Allan.*

### Prize in Mathematics, Established by the United Daughters of the Confederacy

A saber, known as The Robert E. Lee Saber, given annually to the graduating cadet with the highest standing in mathematics for the entire course. First presented in 1931. *Awarded in 1954 to Richard H. Benfer.*

### Prize in Mechanics, Established by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

A prize of the value of $100 awarded annually to the graduating cadet with the highest standing in mechanics. First presented in 1930. *Awarded in 1954 to Donald F. Newnham.*

### The William A. Mitchell Prize in Military Engineering and Military History

A set of books of the value of $100 awarded annually by Mrs. William A. Mitchell in memory of her husband, Brigadier General William A. Mitchell, USMA 1902, to the cadet standing highest in military engineering and military history. First presented in 1942. *Awarded in 1954 to Bradley J. Honholt.*

### Prize in Military Hygiene, Established by the National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America

A prize of the value of $50 awarded to the graduating cadet with the highest standing in military hygiene. First presented in 1942. *Awarded in 1954 to Larimer C. McFarlane.*

### The Eisenhower Award in Military Psychology and Leadership

A silver tray awarded annually to the graduating cadet with the highest standing in Military Psychology and Leadership. First presented in 1951. *Awarded in 1954 to Donald P. Shaw.*

### Prize in Military Topography and Graphics, Established by the Women's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic

A prize of the value of $100 awarded annually to the graduating cadet with the highest standing in military topography and graphics. First presented in 1932. *Awarded in 1954 to Donald F. Newnham.*

### Prize in Ordnance, Established by the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States

A prize of the value of $100 awarded annually to the cadet with the highest standing in ordnance. First presented in 1939. *Awarded in 1954 to Marvin R. Kortum.*

### Prize in Physics, Established by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States

A prize of the value of $100 awarded annually to the graduating cadet with the highest standing in physics. First presented in 1937. *Awarded in 1954 to Donald F. Newnham.*

## ATHLETIC

### The Army Athletic Association Trophy

A silver service plate bearing the Academy seal embossed at four places on the border. Awarded annually to the cadet of the First Class who has rendered the most valuable service to athletics during his career as a cadet. First presented in 1904. *Awarded in 1954 to Lowell E. Sisson.*

### The Bankers Association of New York Trophy

A silver cup awarded annually to the cadet company ranking first in intramural athletics during the year. It is kept by the winning company for 1 year. First presented in 1924. *Awarded in 1954 to Company G–2.*

### The Frances Dorothy Beebe Trophy in Foils

A silver plate bearing the Academy seal embossed at four places on the border. Purchased with the interest from a bequest of $2,000 under the will of Frances Dorothy Beebe and awarded to the cadet showing the highest excellence in foils. First awarded in 1944. *Awarded in 1954 to William P. Grace III.*

### The George Alexander Campbell II Memorial Trophy

Established in 1949 by the Class of 1951 in memory of their classmate, Cadet Campbell, who died during yearling summer camp. The trophy is a silver cup awarded annually to the company winning the brigade championship in intramural basketball. *Awarded in 1954 to Company H–2.*

### The Edgerton Football Trophy

This trophy, a silver plate bearing the Academy seal embossed at four places on the border, is awarded annually to the outgoing football captain. It is purchased under the terms of a legacy presented by Mrs. Wright Prescott Edgerton in memory of her husband, Colonel Wright Prescott Edgerton, USMA 1874. First awarded in 1909. *Awarded in 1954 to Leroy T. Lunn.*

### The William P. Fickes Memorial Lacrosse Trophy

This trophy, purchased with the interest from a fund of $1,000 given by Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Fickes in memory of their son, William P. Fickes, USMA 1936, is awarded annually to the outgoing lacrosse captain. The trophy is a silver plate bearing the Academy seal embossed at four places on the border. First presented in 1938. *Awarded in 1954 to Peter N. Leone II.*

### The Pierce Currier Foster Memorials

These memorials, established in 1902 under the terms of the will of Mrs. Anna A. Foster, are in memory of her son, Pierce Currier Foster, USMA 1899. They consist of two silver plates each bearing the Academy seal embossed at four places on the border, and are awarded annually to the cadets standing first and second in gymnastics. *Awarded in 1954 to John L. Ballantyne III and John O. Funkhouser.*

### The Hughes Football Award

Established in 1939 by Colonel Thruston Hughes, USMA 1909. It is a silver plate with the Academy seal embossed at four places on the border and is purchased with the interest from a fund of $2,000. Awarded annually to the most valuable player on the Army football team. *Awarded in 1954 to Norman F. Stephen.*

### Intramural Athletic Awards

Plaques are awarded annually to the companies winning the brigade championship in each intramural sport; smaller plaques are awarded to the brigade runners-up. Winners of brigade individual sports contests such as tennis, golf, and cross country are awarded silver medallions, runners-up received bronze medallions.

### The David Marcus Memoral Trophy

Established in 1949 by the Colonel David Marcus Memorial Foundation, Inc., in memory of Colonel David Marcus, USMA 1924, for the outstanding boxer of the graduating class. The trophy is a silver plate with the Academy seal embossed at four places on the border, purchased with the interest from a fund of $2,000. *Awarded in 1954 to Andrew J. Maloney, Jr.*

### The Jared William Morrow Memorial Trophy

Established in 1951 by Captain Gerald D. Hall, USMA 1944, in memory of Lieutenant Jared William Morrow, USMA 1945, who died in battle

in Korea in 1950. The trophy is a silver cup awarded annually to the company winning the brigade championship in intramural track. *Awarded in 1954 to Company L–2.*

### The General Palmer E. Pierce Football Trophy

This trophy, a silver cup originally awarded to General Palmer E. Pierce, USMA 1891, by the National Collegiate Athletic Association in recognition of his services to the Association, was bequeathed by him to the Army Athletic Association to be awarded annually to the Intramural Champion Football Team. First presented in 1943. *Awarded in 1954 to Company G-1.*

### The Sands Fencing Trophy

Established in 1937 by Lieutenant Thomas J. Sands, USMA 1929, and awarded annually to the outstanding cadet fencer. It consists of a silver cup, kept at the Academy, on which the cadet's name is inscribed; and a silver plate with the Academy seal embossed at four places on the border presented to the cadet. *Awarded in 1954 to Howard M. Gabbert II.*

### The Eber Simpson Memorial Trophy

This trophy is a silver plate with the Academy seal embossed at four places on the border, purchased with the interest from a fund of $2,000 presented by Mr. George Simpson in memory of his son, Captain Eber Simpson, USMA 1943. It is awarded annually to the outgoing basketball captain and was first presented in 1949. *Awarded in 1954 to Clarence W. Hannon.*

### The Arthur H. Truxes Memorial Trophy

Established in 1951 by Captain Gerald D. Hall, USMA 1944, in memory of Captain Arthur H. Truxes, Jr., USMA 1945, who died in battle in Korea in 1950. The trophy is a silver cup awarded annually to the company winning the brigade championship in intramural cross country. *Awarded in 1954 to Company F–2.*

### The Class of 1923 Memorial Trophy

Established in 1949, this trophy is purchased with the interest from a fund of $2,000 contributed by the class of 1923. It is a silver plate with the Academy seal embossed at four places on the border and is awarded annually for excellence in swimming. *Awarded in 1954 to Peter F. Witteried.*

### The 306th Infantry Prize

Established in 1954 by the Walter B. Tunick Estate. A wrist watch presented annually to the cadet achieving excellence in Physical Education over the four-year course. First presented in 1954. *Awarded to Andrew F. Underwood.*

## THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

Cadets of the Military Academy first entered the Rhodes scholarships competition in 1923, and with the exception of the war years they have since competed annually. From 1923 to 1954 twenty-nine scholarships were awarded to Academy graduates, who study while at Oxford as Army officers on active duty. Four former cadets are now at Oxford, and four more have been selected to enter Oxford in 1955.

Elections for Rhodes scholarships are held every year. Scholars-elect enter the University of Oxford in October of the year following their election. The scholarships are for a minimum period of two years' study; a third year may be awarded if the Rhodes scholar presents a plan of study acceptable to the Academy and to the Rhodes trustees.

Appointments are made by the District Committees, subject to the final approval of the Rhodes trustees. A Committee of Selection in each State recommends two candidates every year to the District Committee. Candidates may apply either in the State in which they live or in the State in which they have received at least 2 years of their college education.

Cadets desiring to compete for a scholarship are carefully screened by the Academic Board, assisted by the Rhodes Scholarship Committee. If permission to compete is granted, their completed applications must be in the hands of the Committee of Selection for the State in which they are applying by 1 November. For further information consult the Department of Social Sciences.

### Basis of Selection

The Rhodes Scholarships Application blank says in part—

The basis of selection by the Committee is that section of Cecil Rhodes' Will in which are mentioned the four groups of qualities which are desired in the scholars, the first two of which are considered the most important: (1) Literary and scholastic ability and attainments; (2) qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness, and fellowship; (3) exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates; (4) fondness for and success in manly outdoor sports such as cricket, football, and the like.

The selection is not made, however, on any system of averaging up a man's qualifications under all these heads. Committees are interested instead in men who show promise of outstanding achievements in later life in their particular callings. For this, distinction of intellect and character are the most important requirements.

# BOARD OF VISITORS

The custom of a Board of Visitors for West Point goes back almost to the year of its founding. On 1 July 1815, "A Regulation for the Government of the Military Academy," approved by Secretary of War William H. Crawford, provided for the appointment of a Board to consist of five "competent gentlemen," with the Superintendent as President, who should attend at each of the annual and semiannual examinations at West Point and report thereon to the Secretary.

The Boards are appointed at present under the provisions of an act of Congress approved 29 June 1948. This act specifies that a Board of Visitors shall visit the Military Academy each year and inquire into the state of morale and discipline, curriculum, instruction, physical equipment, fiscal affairs, academic methods, and other matters relating to West Point which the Board may decide to consider, and submit a written report to the President of the United States giving its views and recommendations pertaining to the United States Military Academy. The personnel of the Board shall be as follows:

*a.* The Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

*b.* Three other Members of the Senate to be appointed by the Vice President, two of whom shall be members of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

*c.* The Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

*d.* Four other Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, two of whom shall be members of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

*e.* Six persons to be appointed by the President.

## BOARD OF VISITORS 1954

BY THE PRESIDENT

Dean John R. Dunning, School of Engineering, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

General Lucius DuB. Clay, Chairman of the Board, Continental Can Company, New York, N. Y.

Dr. John S. Dickey, President, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

Dr. James P. Baxter 3d, President, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Dean Francis M. Dawson, College of Engineering, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE**

Senator John C. Stennis, Mississippi.

**BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Representative F. Edward Hébert, Louisiana.
Representative Olin E. Teague, Texas.
Representative Joe L. Evins, Tennessee.
Representative Leroy Johnson, California.
Representative Gerald R. Ford, Michigan.

The Hudson—North from Trophy Point

# SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

1. Jonathan Williams
   Maj., Corps of Engineers . . . . 15 Apr. 1802 to 20 June 1803
2. Jonathan Williams [1]
   Lt. Col., Corps of Engineers . . . 19 Apr. 1805 to 31 July 1812
3. Joseph G. Swift
   Col., Corps of Engineers. . . . . 31 July 1812 to 24 Mar. 1814
4. Alden Partridge
   Capt., Corps of Engineers . . . . 3 Jan. 1815 to 28 July 1817
5. Sylvanus Thayer
   Capt., Corps of Engineers . . . . 28 July 1817 to 1 July 1833
6. Rene E. DeRussy
   Maj., Corps of Engineers . . . . 1 July 1833 to 1 Sept. 1838
7. Richard Delafield
   Maj., Corps of Engineers . . . . 1 Sept. 1838 to 15 Aug. 1845
8. Henry Brewerton
   Capt., Corps of Engineers . . . . 15 Aug. 1845 to 1 Sept. 1852
9. Robert E. Lee
   Capt., Corps of Engineers . . . . 1 Sept. 1852 to 31 Mar. 1855
10. John G. Barnard
    Capt., Corps of Engineers . . . . 31 Mar. 1855 to 8 Sept. 1856
11. Richard Delafield
    Maj., Corps of Engineers . . . . 8 Sept. 1856 to 23 Jan. 1861
12. Peter G. T. Beauregard [2]
    Capt., Corps of Engineers . . . . 23 Jan. 1861 to 28 Jan. 1861
13. Richard Delafield [2]
    Maj., Corps of Engineers . . . . 28 Jan. 1861 to 1 Mar. 1861
14. Alexander H. Bowman
    Maj., Corps of Engineers . . . . 1 Mar. 1861 to 8 July 1864
15. Zealous B. Tower
    Maj., Corps of Engineers . . . . 8 July 1864 to 8 Sept. 1864

*Note.*—The Superintendents of the Military Academy were selected from the Corps of Engineers until the passage of the law of 13 July 1866, which opened the Superintendency to the entire army. By the Act of 12 June 1856, the local rank of Colonel was conferred upon the Superintendent.

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[1] Major Williams resigned 20 June 1803, on a point of command, and pending its settlement on 19 April 1805, when he again returned to service as Chief Engineer, no permanent Superintendent of the Military Academy was appointed, the command devolving upon the senior officer of the Corps of Engineers present for duty.

[2] Captain P. G. T. Beauregard, Corps of Engineers, by order of John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, relieved Major Delafield, 23 January 1861, from the Superintendency of the Military Academy, but was himself displaced 5 days later 28 January 1861, by direction of the succeeding Secretary of War Joseph Holt, the command again devolving upon Major Delafield.

16. George W. Cullum
Lt. Col., Corps of Engineers . . . 8 Sept. 1864 to 28 Aug. 1866
17. Thomas G. Pitcher
Col., 44th Infantry . . . . . 28 Aug. 1866 to 1 Sept. 1871
18. Thomas H. Ruger
Col., 18th Infantry . . . . . 1 Sept. 1871 to 1 Sept. 1876
19. John M. Schofield
Maj. Gen., U. S. Army . . . . . 1 Sept. 1876 to 21 Jan. 1881
20. Oliver O. Howard
Brig. Gen., U. S. Army . . . . . 21 Jan. 1881 to 1 Sept. 1882
21. Wesley Merritt
Col., 5th Cavalry . . . . . 1 Sept. 1882 to 1 July 1887
22. John G. Parke
Col., Corps of Engineers. . . . . 28 Aug. 1887 to 24 June 1889
23. John M. Wilson
Lt. Col., Corps of Engineers . . . 26 Aug. 1889 to 31 Mar. 1893
24. Oswald H. Ernst
Maj. Corps of Engineers. . . . . 31 Mar. 1893 to 21 Aug. 1898
25. Albert L. Mills
1st Lt., 1st Cavalry. . . . . 22 Aug. 1898 to 31 Aug. 1906
26. Hugh L. Scott
Maj., 14th Cavalry . . . . . 31 Aug. 1906 to 31 Aug. 1910
27. Thomas H. Barry
Maj. Gen., U. S. Army . . . . . 31 Aug. 1910 to 31 Aug. 1912
28. Clarence P. Townsley
Col., Coast Artillery Corps . . . 31 Aug. 1912 to 30 June 1916
29. John Biddle
Col., Corps of Engineers. . . . . 1 July 1916 to 31 May 1917
30. Samuel E. Tillman
Col., U. S. Army . . . . . 13 June 1917 to 11 June 1919
31. Douglas MacArthur
Brig. Gen., U. S. Army . . . . . 12 June 1919 to 30 June 1922
32. Fred W. Sladen
Brig. Gen., U. S. Army . . . . . 1 July 1922 to 23 Mar. 1926
33. Merch B. Stewart
Brig. Gen., U. S. Army . . . . . 24 Mar. 1926 to 5 Oct. 1927
34. Edwin B. Winans
Maj. Gen., U. S. Army . . . . . 23 Oct. 1927 to 25 Feb. 1928
35. William R. Smith
Maj. Gen., U. S. Army . . . . . 26 Feb. 1928 to 30 Apr. 1932
36. William D. Connor
Maj. Gen., U. S. Army . . . . . 1 May 1932 to 17 Jan. 1938
37. Jay L. Benedict
Brig. Gen., U. S. Army . . . . . 5 Feb. 1938 to 17 Nov. 1940
38. Robert L. Eichelberger
Brig. Gen., U. S. Army . . . . . 18 Nov. 1940 to 12 Jan. 1942

39. Francis B. Wilby
Maj. Gen., U. S. Army . . . . . 13 Jan. 1942 to 4 Sept. 1945
40. Maxwell D. Taylor
Maj. Gen., U. S. Army . . . . . 5 Sept. 1945 to 28 Jan. 1949
41. Bryant E. Moore
Maj. Gen., U. S. Army . . . . . 28 Jan. 1949 to 17 Jan. 1951
42. Frederick A. Irving
Maj. Gen., U. S. Army . . . . . 1 Feb. 1951 to 31 Aug. 1954
43. Blackshear M. Bryan
Lt. Gen., U. S. Army . . . . . 3 Sept. 1954 to _____

## ACADEMIC BOARD

Lt. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan, usa; B. S.
Superintendent United States Military Academy, and President of the Board.

Brig. Gen. Harris Jones, usa; B. S.
Dean of the Board.

Brig. Gen. Edwin J. Messinger, usa; B. S.
Commandant of Cadets and Head of the Department of Tactics.
*Office:* Cadet Headquarters, Central Barracks.

Col. Gerald A. Counts, usa; B. S.
Professor and Head of the Department of Physics and Chemistry.
*Office:* 129 East Academic Building.

Col. Thomas D. Stamps, usa; B. A., B. S.
Professor and Head of the Department of Military Art and Engineering.
*Office:* 429 East Academic Building.

Col. William W. Bessell, Jr., usa; B. S., C. E.
Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics.
*Office:* 332 West Academic Building.

Col. Lawrence E. Schick, usa; B. S.
Professor and Head of the Department of Military Topography and Graphics.
*Office:* 503 Washington Hall.

Col. Charles W. West, usa; B. S., LL. B.
Professor and Head of the Department of Law.
*Office:* 300 West Academic Building.

Col. Charles J. Barrett, usa; B. S.
Professor and Head of the Department of Foreign Languages.
*Office:* 329 East Academic Building.

Col. George A. Lincoln, usa; B. S., B. A., M. A.
Professor and Head of the Department of Social Sciences.
*Office:* 203 West Academic Building.

Col. Elvin R. Heiberg, usa; B. S., C. E.
Professor and Head of the Department of Mechanics.
*Office:* 300 East Academic Building.

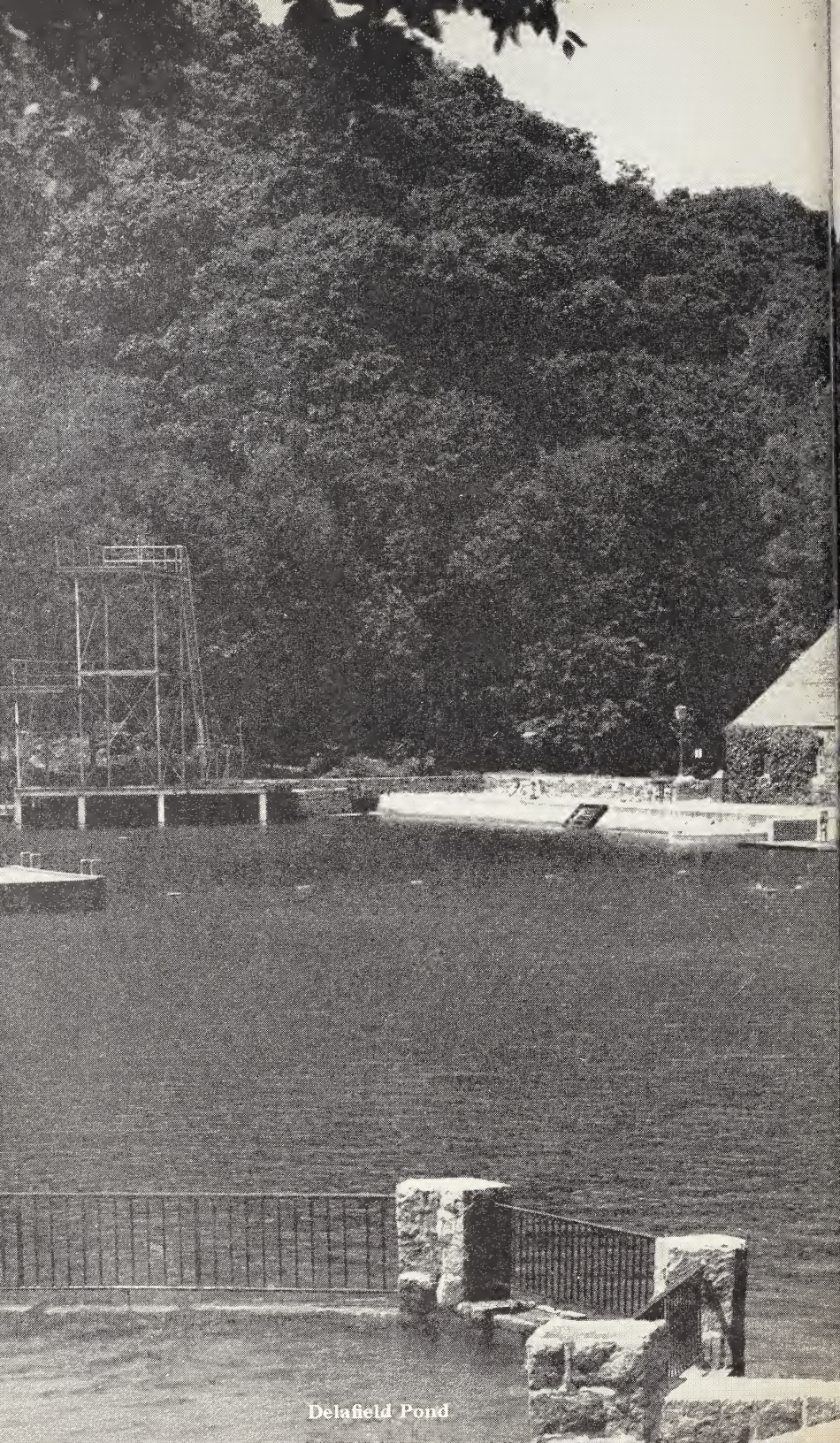
Col. John D. Billingsley, usa; B. S., M. E., M. B. A.
Professor and Head of the Department of Ordnance.
*Office:* 400 West Academic Building.

Col. Boyd W. Bartlett, usa; B. A., B. S., M. A., Ph. D., Sc. D.
Professor and Head of the Department of Electricity.
*Office:* 200 East Academic Building.

Col. George R. Stephens, usa; B. A., M. A., Ph. D.
Professor and Head of the Department of English.
*Office:* 420 West Academic Building.

Col. Douglas B. Kendrick, Jr., mc; B. S., M. D.; Diplomate of American Board of Surgery; Fellow American College of Surgeons.
Surgeon, and Professor and Head of the Department of Military Hygiene.
*Office:* Hospital, First Floor.

Col. Frederick M. Hinshaw, GS; B. S.
Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel & Administration, and Secretary to the Board.
*Office:* Administration Building.



Delafield Pond

## ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES

The Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy was established in 1869, and the first meeting was held on 17 June 1870. Annual meetings have been held since at West Point during Graduation Week. The association was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on 13 November 1891.

The purposes of the Association are "To acquire and disseminate information on the history, activities, objectives, and methods of the United States Military Academy; to acquire and preserve historical materials relating to that institution; and to encourage and foster the study of Military Science there by young men."

Graduates, and former cadets who were honorably discharged after at least one academic term at the Academy, are eligible for membership. About 91 percent of the approximately 13,500 living graduates, and many former cadets who are not graduates, are members.

The Association regularly disseminates information about West Point and the activities of its graduates principally by the two publications which it sponsors: the annual REGISTER OF GRADUATES AND FORMER CADETS, U. S. M. A., that includes a summary of the record of each entry and that tells, whenever possible, where he is and what he is doing; and the quarterly magazine, ASSEMBLY, which gives current information about the Military Academy and its alumni.

THE REGISTER is edited by Col. Charles N. Branham, '22; ASSEMBLY by Col. Robert D. Johnston, '31. Both are published by the West Point Alumni Foundation, Inc., West Point, N. Y.

The Foundation is a nonprofit corporation that exists for the sole purpose of assisting the Association of Graduates, USMA, by publishing the quarterly alumni magazine ASSEMBLY and the annual REGISTER OF GRADUATES AND FORMER CADETS, USMA. The Foundation has permission, under Army Regulations, to use the name "West Point" and the name, colors, insignia, and other devices of the United States Military Academy in connection with these publications, doing so as a private organization operating without expense to the Government and without official connection with, or sponsorship by, the Department of the Army or the United States Military Academy.

The Association's administrative organization consists of a President, an Executive Vice President and five Vice Presidents, elected annually; a Secretary-Treasurer; and thirty-six Trustees, twelve of whom are elected annually for terms of 3 years.

Cooperating with the Association are the following autonomous West Point Societies:

### ALABAMA

#### Birmingham

*President:* William Logan Martin, '07, 600 North Eighteenth Street, Birmingham 3.

*Vice President:* Samuel A. Dickson, '25, 158 The Highlands, Tuscaloosa.

## ARIZONA

### Tucson

*President:* R. W. Strong, '15, 4101 East Burns Street, Tucson.
*Secretary-Treasurer:* C. D. Warburton, '43, 6602 East Cooper Street, Tucson.

## CALIFORNIA

### Bakersfield

*President:* Albert H. Burton, '25, 514 Clinton Avenue, Fresno.
*Secretary-Treasurer:* H. Wayne Taul, '31, 2716 Adeline Street, Fresno.

### Los Angeles

*President:* Arthur A. Ruppert, '25, 406 South Main Street, Los Angeles 13.
*Vice President:* Gordon P. Larson, '33, 410 South 2d Avenue, Arcadia.
*Secretary-Treasurer:* Lyle Rosenberg, '23, 792 Sierra Madre Boulevard, San Marino.

### Monterey Peninsula (Monterey)

*President:* Ernest J. Dawley, '10, Robles Del Rio, Monterey County.
*Vice President:* H. W. Schull, '99, Box 2097, Carmel.
*Secretary-Treasurer:* G. Douglas Wahl, April '17, Route 1, Box 416, Carmel.

### San Francisco

*President:* James L. Hayden, April '17, 29 Eucalyptus Road, Berkeley 5.
*First Vice President and Acting Secretary:* Robert S. Nourse, '26, Hq. 6th Army, Presidio of San Francisco.
*Second Vice President:* C. C. Herrick, '15, 4177 Wilshire Boulevard, Oakland.
*Treasurer:* P. S. Brown, '34, Compt. Sec., Hq. 6th Army, Presidio of San Francisco.

## COLORADO

### Denver

*President:* Harvey P. Barnard, Jr., '38, 4045 East 18th Avenue, Denver.
*Secretary:* John B. Hull, June '43, 517 Magnolia Street, Denver.

## CONNECTICUT

### Hartford

*President:* Turner A. Sims, Jr., '26, 1663 Asylum Avenue, West Hartford.
*Vice President and Secretary:* Philip H. Raymond, '22, 18 LeMay Street, West Hartford 7.

## FLORIDA

### Miami

*President:* Ernest D. Scott, '98, Melaleuca Lane, Bay Point, Miami.
*Secretary:* Clifford R. Jones, '15, 4606 University Drive, Coral Gables 34.
*P. R. O.:* H. B. Lewis, June '18, Pan American Building, Miami.

### Orlando

*President:* Edwin J. House, August '17, Box 214, Winter Park.
*Secretary-Treasurer:* Donald B. Herron, '20, 1306 Greene Cove Road, Winter Park.

### Tampa

*President:* William R. Grove, Jr., '23, Laurel.
*First Vice President:* Henry K. Mooney, '31, Hq. 6th Air Division, MacDill AFB, Tampa.
*Second Vice President:* Maurice M. Condon, '26, 160 Willadel, Clearwater.
*Secretary-Treasurer:* Hamner Huston, '14, 104 Beach Place, Tampa.

## GEORGIA

### Savannah

*President:* Frederick W. Alstaetter, '97, 37 East 50th Street, Savannah.
*Vice President:* Thomas Cary, January '43.
*Secretary:* Victor L. Johnson, Jr., '39, Isle of Hope, Savannah.

## HAWAII

### Honolulu

*President:* Rufus S. Bratton, '14, 1053 Mokulua Drive, Lanikai, Oahu.
*First Vice President:* Fred W. Makinney, '19, 916 Pahoa Place, Honolulu 14.
*Second Vice President:* Harold J. Keeley, '24, 2723 Aolani Place, Honolulu.
*Secretary-Treasurer:* Allen W. Smith, '23, 4627 Aukai Avenue, Honolulu.

## ILLINOIS

### Chicago

*President Emeritus:* George T. Langhorne, '89, Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.
*President:* William H. Wilbur, '12, 371 Central Avenue, Highland Park.
*First Vice President:* W. A. Rafferty, '13, Greenacre Farms, Morocco, Ind.
*Second Vice President:* E. L. Strohbehn, '19, Hq. 5th Army, 1660 East Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago 15.
*Third Vice President:* W. J. Halligan, '24, 4401 West 5th Avenue, Chicago 24.
*Secretary-Treasurer:* James C. Short, '23, 166 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4.

## INDIANA

### Indianapolis

*President:* Emmett J. Bean, '19, Finance Center, Indianapolis 49.
*Vice President:* Robert M. Kraft, '29, 6957 Central Avenue, Indianapolis.
*Secretary-Treasurer:* James Neal, '45, Noblesville.

## KENTUCKY

### Louisville

*President:* Joseph M. Hayes, Ex-'15, Louisville Trust Building, Louisville 2.
*Secretary:* C. C. Cuzzort, Ex-'22, Room 222, Marion E. Taylor Building, Louisville 2.

## MASSACHUSETTS

### Boston

*President:* James H. Cunningham, '08, 44 River Road, Gloucester.
*First Vice President:* Ray J. Stecker, '32, 335 Bridge Street, Salem.
*Second Vice President:* Harold E. Small, '15, Hudson 2, N. H.
*Third Vice President:* Franklin B. Moon, '44, Room 20–E–214, MIT, Cambridge.
*Secretary-Treasurer:* James P. Donovan, '45, 26 Presidents Lane, Quincy.

## MICHIGAN

### Detroit

*President Emeritus:* J. F. Gohn, '98, 2170 East Jefferson Avenue, Apt. 1107, Detroit.
*President:* F. L. Vidal, '33, 16819 Cranford Lane, Grosse Pointe 30.
*Vice President:* S. A. Daniel, '32, 1002 Orchard Grove, Royal Oak.
*Secretary-Treasurer:* Roy W. Johnson, '42, 139 Maplefield Avenue, Pleasant Ridge.

## MISSOURI

### St. Louis

*President:* L. T. Ross, June '18, 419 Belleview Avenue, Webster Groves 19.
*Vice President:* Robert W. Harper, '24, Hq. Air Training Command, Scott AFB.
*Vice President:* Walter G. Staley, '28, 15 South Jefferson Road, Mexico.
*Secretary:* Fred E. Ressegieu, '37, St. Louis Engineer District, 1114 Market Street, St. Louis.
*Treasurer:* Arnold S. Torgerson, '41, 4612 Whitfield, Overland 21.

## NEW YORK

### New York City

*President:* Willis D. Crittenberger, '13, Greater New York Fund, 11 West 42d Street, New York.

*First Vice President:* Harry C. Ingles, '14, RCA Communications, 66 Broad Street, New York.

*Second Vice President:* Charles Saltzman, '25, 385 Madison Avenue, N.Y.

*Secretary:* Robert E. Woods, '45, General Stores Corp., 380 Broadway, New York 13.

*Treasurer:* John E. Lawrence, '45, 500 Highland Avenue, Newark, N. J.

## OHIO

### Cincinnati

*President:* R. J. Paulsen, Ex-'08, 2980 Linwood Road, Cincinnati 8.

*Secretary:* E. Douglas Kenna, Jr., '45, Crosley Division, Avco Manufacturing Corp., Cincinnati 25.

### Cleveland

*President:* James H. Frier, Jr., April '17, 2668 Edgehill Road, Cleveland Heights.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* John R. McGinness, '25, 3237 Fairmount Boulevard, Cleveland Heights.

### Columbus

*President:* Frank R. Maerdian, '28, Fort Hayes, Columbus.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Clifford C. Cornell, June '43, 40 Linwood Avenue, Columbus.

*P. R. O.:* Lloyd W. Reese, Ex-'20, 285 East Torrence Road, Columbus.

## OREGON

### Portland

*President:* Clarence E. Dentler, '84, 5732 S. E. Yamhill St., Portland.

*Vice President:* Thomas M. Robins, '04, Cherry Lane, Oswego.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Louis D. Farnsworth, '35, 4448 N. E. 39th, Portland.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### Philadelphia

*President:* Walter B. Tully, '23, c/o Camden Coke Plant, Front and Chestnut Streets, Camden, N. J.

*First Vice President:* William J. Renn, Jr., '24, 426 Cottman Street, Jenkintown.

*Second Vice President:* N. Claiborne Hale, '25, 2020 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 3.

*Secretary:* Henry G. Lodge, Nov. '18, 123 South Broad Street, Philadelphia 9.

*Assistant Secretary:* Frank A. Smith, '45, 225 South 18th Street, Philadelphia 3.

*Treasurer:* Robert K. Perrine, '27, 225 South 15th Street, Philadelphia.

## TENNESSEE

### Nashville

*President:* Harold A. Nisley, April '17, Lynwood Boulevard, Nashville.
*Vice President:* F. G. Cross, '20, 31 Norkomis Circle, Knoxville.
*Secretary-Treasurer:* James C. Evans, '39, Farris, Evans and Evans, Third National Bank Building, Nashville 5.

## TEXAS

### Dallas

*President:* Luther S. Smith, '24, assistant to president, Temco Aircraft Corporation, Dallas 2.
*Vice President:* Desmore O. Nelson, '13, 7th Floor, Wilson Building, Dallas.
*Secretary-Treasurer:* Thomas H. McNeil, '45, 739 Wilson Building, Dallas.

### Ft. Sam Houston

*President:* Roscoe B. Woodruff, '15, 208 Elizabeth Road, San Antonio 9.
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# APPENDICES

## I. PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

*a. Ears and Hearing.*—Auditory acuity of all candidates will be determined by both the whispered and spoken voice and by the audiometer. At the time of examination the candidate should be free of upper respiratory infection. Hearing by both the spoken voice and the whispered voice must be 15/15 in each ear. Loss of hearing as determined by the audiometer must not be greater than 15 decibels in any of the frequencies 500, 1,000, and 2,000, nor greater than 30 decibels in either of the frequencies 4,000 or 8,000. The determination of hearing acuity should be accomplished with a standardized audiometer in a quiet room (one in which the overall noise level as measured by a sound level meter is not more than 40 decibels, or one in which the threshold of a normal ear during an audiometric test is not changed by the ambient noise in the room). Examination should be performed after all wax has been removed from the auditory canal. Existing perforation of the membrana tympani, regardless of etiology, is a cause for rejection. Both ears must be free from any disfiguring or incapacitating abnormality and from acute or chronic disease.

The following conditions are also causes for rejection: acute or chronic suppurative otitis media, chronic catarrhal otitis media; acute or chronic mastoiditis; severe fungus or other severe chronic infection of the external auditory canal; and severe atresia of the external auditory canal or tumors of this part.

*b. Eyes and Vision.*—The actual possession of suitable glasses by the individual is not required for his acceptance under the following standards.

Visual acuity as determined by the visual test types (without a cycloplegic) must not be less than 20/30 in each eye without glasses, correctible with glasses to 20/20 in each eye, when no organic disease in either eye exists; under certain conditions waivers may be considered for vision up to 20/100 correctible with glasses to 20/20. In all cases the actual vision of each eye, and the correcting lenses, if required, will be reported. Careful inquiry will be made by the Board of symptoms of asthenopia, and any symptoms elicited will be reported. The refractive error will be determined by a cycloplegic examination, unless contra-indicated medically, in all cases where the candidate's uncorrected vision is less than 20/20 in either eye, and in other instances when indicated. Errors of refraction will be a cause for rejection, even though the visual acuity falls within acceptable limits. Total hyperopia of more than two (2.0) diopters or total myopia of more than three-quarters (0.75) diopter in any meridian in either eye is cause for rejection. Muscle balance of the eyes will be determined by the Maddox Rod Screen Test at twenty feet in all cases and will be reported in prism diopters. Esophoria of more than 10 prism diopters, exophoria of more than 5 prism diopters, hyperphoria of more than 1 prism diopter, and heterotropia are causes for rejection. Both eyes must be free from any disfiguring or incapacitating abnormality or from acute or chronic disease.

The following conditions are also causes for rejection: impairment of the sense of color perception in a pronounced degree; trachoma, or xerophthalmia; chronic conjunctivitis; pterygium encroaching upon the cornea; complete or extensive destruction of the eyelids; disfiguring cicatrices, adhesions of the lids to each other or to the eyeball; inversion or eversion of the eyelids, or lagophthalmus; trichiasis, ptosis, blepharospasm, or chronic blepharitis; ipiphora, chronic dacryocystitis, or lachrymal fistula; chronic keratitis, ulcers of the cornea, staphyloma, or corneal opacities encroaching on the pupillary area and reducing the acuity of vision below the standard noted above; irregularities in the form of the iris, or anterior or posterior synechiae sufficient to reduce the visual acuity below the standard; opacities of the lens or its capsule, sufficient to reduce the acuity of vision below the standard, or progressive cataract of any degree; extensive coloboma of the choroid or iris, absence of pigment, glaucoma, iritis, or extensive or progressive choroiditis, retinitis, detachment of the retina, neuroretinitis, optic neuritis or atrophy of the optic nerve; loss or disorganization of either eye, or pronounced exophthalmus, true nystagmus; or permanent or well-marked strabismus; diplopia, or night blindness; abnormal conditions of the eyes due to disease of the brain; malignant tumors of the lids of the eyeballs; asthenopia accompaying any ocular defect.

*c. Teeth.*

(1) No candidate will be accepted unless he has a minimum of six serviceable masticating teeth (bicuspids or molars) above and six below, and also four serviceable incisor teeth (incisors or cuspids) above and four below. All of these teeth must be serviceably opposed by serviceable natural teeth, or by artificial teeth or serviceable bridges or dentures as authorized in (2) below.

(2) Any or all of the required upper teeth may be supplied by serviceable bridges or dentures. Lower teeth may be supplied by serviceable bridges or partial dentures provided the candidate has sufficient serviceable natural teeth to retain and adequately stabilize these appliances.

(3) A natural tooth will not be considered serviceable if:

(*a*) It has an unfilled cavity, or a cavity filled with a temporary material.

(*b*) It supports a defective filling or defective crown.

(*c*) It is a deciduous tooth.

(*d*) It is nonvital, unless the root canal has been properly filled and there is no evidence of pathology.

(*e*) It is elongated or otherwise malposed so that it cannot be brought into serviceable occlusion with opposing natural or artificial teeth.

(*f*) There is marked destruction of the supporting tissues of the tooth.

(4) A prosthetic appliance will be considered serviceable only if it meets generally accepted standards of design, construction, and tissue

adaptation. Any abutment or retaining teeth must themselves be serviceable.

(5) Causes for rejection are:

(*a*) Failure to meet the minimum requirements of (1) above.

(*b*) Disfiguring spaces between the anterior teeth.

(*c*) Severe malocclusion which is disfiguring, which interferes with the mastication of a normal diet, or which has resulted in secondary pathological changes.

(*d*) Any malformation or malrelation of the jaws which prevents the construction of serviceable prosthetic replacements needed to meet the requirements of (1) above, or which would prevent the construction of serviceable replacements if the natural teeth were lost.

(*e*) Cysts, chronic infections, and severe periodontoclasia. Other oral pathological conditions such as impacted, unerupted, or malposed teeth when these conditions may have a harmful effect on adjacent structures or on the health of the individual.

(*f*) Unserviceable prosthetic appliances.

(*g*) Orthodontic appliances, except when required only for retention, after all active movement of the teeth has been completed.

*d. Physical proportions.*—The requirements of the following tables of physical proportions are for growing youths and are for guidance in connection with the other data of the examination, a consideration of all of which will determine the candidate's physical eligibility. Mere fulfillment of the requirements of the standard tables does not determine eligibility.

| Height | Weight | | Minimum chest measurement at expiration | Height | Weight | | Minimum chest measurement at expiration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum | Maximum | | | Minimum | Maximum | |
| *Inches* | *Pounds* | *Pounds* | *Inches* | *Inches* | *Pounds* | *Pounds* | *Inches* |
| 66 | 120 | 170 | 30.50 | 72 | 144 | 203 | 32.50 |
| 67 | 124 | 175 | 30.50 | 73 | 148 | 209 | 32.50 |
| 68 | 128 | 181 | 31.00 | 74 | 152 | 214 | 33.00 |
| 69 | 132 | 186 | 31.50 | 75 | 156 | 219 | 33.00 |
| 70 | 136 | 192 | 32.00 | 76 | 160 | 225 | 33.50 |
| 71 | 140 | 197 | 32.00 | | | | |

NOTE.—Candidates less than 66 inches or more than 76 inches in height will not be accepted except that applicants under 20 years of age on 1 July of the year of entry to the Academy may be granted a waiver of 1 inch below the minimum height. In exceptional cases, where a candidate has demonstrated outstanding abilities or has an outstanding military record, or who possesses exceptional educational qualifications, the Secretary of the Army may authorize a waiver of 2 inches below the minimum height. Height will be carefully measured without shoes or stockings and will be recorded to the quarter of an inch. The weight will be taken without shoes or clothing. When the height or weight falls below the minimum or above the maximum, or the chest measurements are below the standards, the measurements will be rechecked and appropriate note made on the report of physical examination.

Poor physical development, regardless of actual height and weight ratio, is a cause for rejection. In such instances the report will show in detail the findings (muscular development, state of nutrition, physical strength, endurance, and/or capacity for exertion) upon which recommendation for rejection is based.

Recommendation for waiver of excess weight will be made in cases in which the general appearance and conformation of the candidate and the remainder of the examination clearly indicate that he is of the robust type and there is no tendency to obesity, endocrine imbalance, cardiovascular disease, or other defect which is likely to shorten the period of useful active service normally expected of an Army or Air Force officer.

## II. INSTALLATIONS CONDUCTING PRELIMINARY PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR THE U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY

**ALABAMA**

Daleville—Camp Rucker
Mobile—Brookley AFB
Montgomery—Maxwell AFB
Selma—Craig AFB

**ARIZONA**

Chandler—Williams AFB
Tucson—Davis Monthan AFB

**ARKANSAS**

Fort Smith—Camp Chaffee
Pine Bluff—Pine Bluff Arsenal

**CALIFORNIA**

Corona—USNH
Fairfield—Travis AFB
Livermore—Parks AFB
Los Angeles—Recruiting Main Sta.
Merced—Castle AFB
Monterey—Fort Ord
Oakland:
  Oakland Army Base USNH, 8750 Mountain Boulevard
Oceanside—USNH, Santa Margarita Ranch, Camp Pendleton
Riverside—March AFB
Sacramento—Mather AFB
San Diego:
  Recruiting Main Station USNH
San Francisco:
  Fort Mason:
    Letterman AH
    Recruiting Main Station
    U. S. Army Dispensary, Presidio
San Pedro—Fort MacArthur
San Rafael—Hamilton AFB
Vallejo—USNH, Mare Island
Victorville—George AFB

**COLORADO**

Colorado Springs CP Carson
Denver:
  Fitzsimons AH
  Lowry AFB

**FLORIDA**

Cocoa—Patrick AFB
Jacksonville—USNH, Naval Air Sta.
Key West—USNH

**FLORIDA—Continued**

Panama City—Tyndall AFB
Pensacola—USNH
Valparaiso—Eglin AFB
Tampa—MacDill AFB

**GEORGIA**

Albany—Turner AFB
Atlanta—Fort McPherson
Augusta—Camp Gordon
Columbus—Fort Benning
Macon—Robins AFB
Savannah—Hunter AFB
Valdosta—Moody AFB

**IDAHO**

Mountain Home—Mountain Home AFB

**ILLINOIS**

Bellesville—Scott AFB
Chicago—U. S. Army Dispensary, 1660 E. Hyde Park Boulevard
Great Lakes—USNH Naval Training Center
Highwood—Fort Sheridan
Rantoul—Chanute AFB

**INDIANA**

Indianapolis—Fort Benjamin Harrison

**KANSAS**

Junction City—Fort Riley
Fort Leavenworth

**KENTUCKY**

Fort Knox
Hopkinsville—Fort Campbell

**LOUISIANA**

New Orleans—Camp Leroy Johnson
Shreveport—Barksdale AFB

**HOSPITAL SHIPS**

USS CONSOLATION (AH–15)
USS REPOSE (AH–16)
USS HAVEN (AH–12)

**MAINE**

Bangor—Dow AFB
Portland—Recruiting Main Sta. Fort Williams
Presque Isle—Presque Isle AFB

AH—Army Hospital. AFB—Air Force Base. USNH—U. S. Naval Hospital.

**MARYLAND**

Aberdeen—Aberdeen Proving Ground
Annapolis—USNH
Army Chemical Center
Bethesda—USNH, National Naval Medical Center
Fort George G. Meade

**MASSACHUSETTS**

Ayer—Fort Devens
Boston:
  Recruiting Main Station, Boston Army Base
  U. S. Army Dispensary, Boston Army Base
Chelsea—USNH
Chicopee Falls—Westover AFB
Waltham—Murphy AH

**MICHIGAN**

Mount Clemens—Selfridge AFB

**MISSISSIPPI**

Biloxi—Keesler AFB

**MISSOURI**

McElhany—Camp Crowder
Newbury—Fort Leonard Wood
St. Louis—U. S. Army Dispensary, 12th & Spruce Streets

**MONTANA**

Great Falls—Great Falls AFB

**NEBRASKA**

Omaha—Offutt AFB

**NEVADA**

Las Vegas—Nellis AFB

**NEW JERSEY**

New Brunswick—Camp Kilmer
Newark—Recruiting Main Station
Redbank—Fort Monmouth
Trenton—Fort Dix

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

Portsmouth—USNH

**NEW MEXICO**

Albuquerque—Kirtland AFB
Roswell—Walker AFB

**NEW YORK**

Brooklyn—U. S. Army Dispensary, NYPE, 58th Street & 1st Avenue
Buffalo—Recruiting Main Station
Fort Jay, Governors Island
Hempstead, L. I.—Mitchel AFB
Geneva—Sampson AFB
New York City:
  Recruiting Main Station, 39 Whitehall Street
  U. S. Army Dispensary, 90 Church Street
Rome—Griffis AFB
Romulus—Seneca Ordnance Depot
St. Albans, L. I., USNH
Schenectady—U. S. Army Dispensary, Schenectady General Depot
Syracuse—Recruiting Main Station
West Point—U. S. Army Hospital, U. S. Military Academy

**NORTH CAROLINA**

Camp Lejeune—USNH
Fayetteville—Fort Bragg

**OHIO**

Dayton—Wright-Patterson AFB

**OKLAHOMA**

Enid—Vance AFB
Lawton—Fort Sill
Oklahoma City—Tinker AFB

**PENNSYLVANIA**

Carlisle—Carlisle Barracks
Middletown—Olmstead AFB
Philadelphia:
  U. S. Army Dispensary, Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, 2800 South 20th Street
  USNH, 17th & Patterson Avenue
Phoenixville—Valley Forge AH

**RHODE ISLAND**

Newport—USNH

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

Beaufort—USNH
Charleston—USNH, Naval Base
Columbia—Fort Jackson
Greenville—Donaldson AFB
Sumter—Shaw AFB

AH—Army Hospital. AFB—Air Force Base. USNH—U. S. Naval Hospital.

## II. INSTALLATIONS CONDUCTING, ETC.—Continued

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

Rapid City—Rapid City AFB

**TENNESSEE**

Memphis—USNH
Smyrna—Stewart AFB

**TEXAS**

Austin—Bergston AFB
Corpus Christi—USNH
El Paso:
  Fort Bliss
  William Beaumont AH
Fort Sam Houston—Brooke Army Medical Center
Fort Worth—Carswell AFB
Houston—Ellington AFB
Killeen—Fort Hood
Lubbock—Reese AFB
San Angelo—Goodfellow AFB
San Antonio:
  Fort Sam Houston
  Lackland AFB
  Randolph AFB
Sherman—Perrin AFB
Waco—James Connally AFB
Wichita Falls—Sheppard AFB

**UTAH**

Ogden—Hill AFB
Salt Lake City—Recruiting Main Station, Fort Douglas

**VIRGINIA**

Accotink—Fort Belvoir
Hampton—Langley AFB and Fort Monroe
Lee Hall—Fort Eustis
Petersburg—Fort Lee
Portsmouth—USNH
Quantico—USNH

**WASHINGTON**

Bremerton—USNH, Naval Base
Moses Lake—Larson AFB
Seattle—Fort Lawton and Recruiting Main Station
Spokane—Fairchild AFB and Recruiting Main Station
Tacoma—Fort Lewis, Madigan AH and McChord AFB

**WISCONSIN**

Madison—Truax AFB

**WYOMING**

Cheyenne—Francis E. Warren AFB

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Bolling AFB
U. S. Army Dispensary, The Pentagon
Walter Reed AH—Physical Examining Section (Outpatient Clinic)

AH—Army Hospital. AFB—Air Force Base. USNH—U. S. Naval Hospital.

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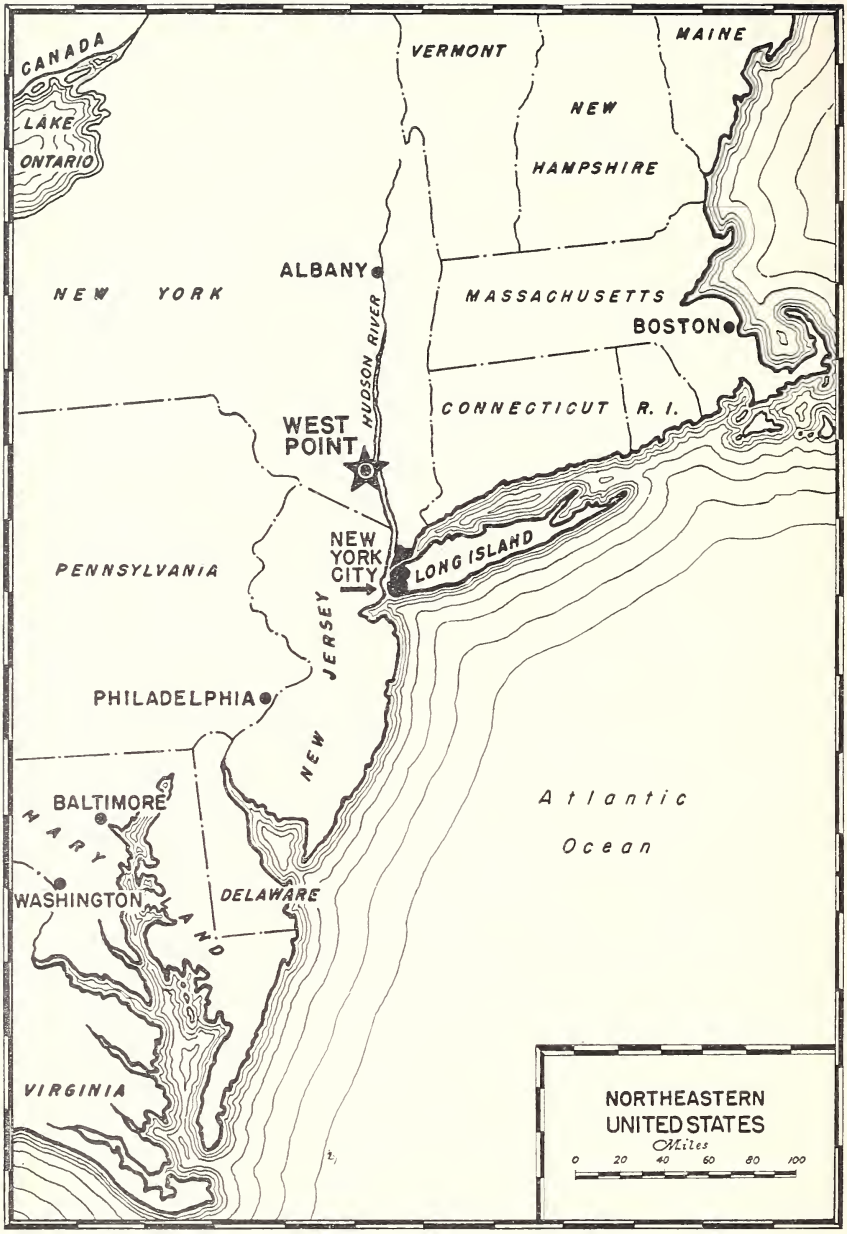
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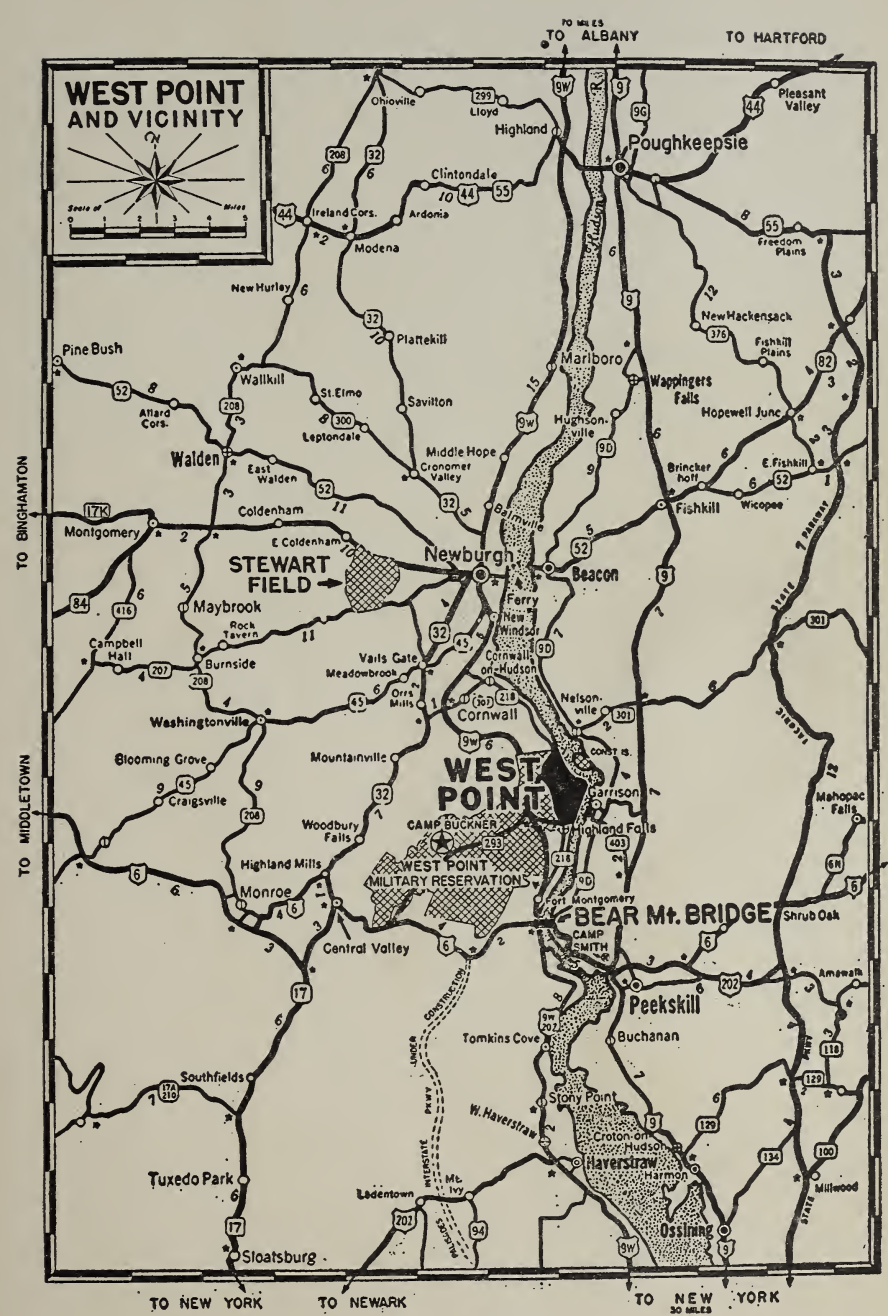
WEST POINT AND VICINITY
TO ALBANY
TO HARTFORD
TO BINGHAMTON
TO MIDDLETOWN
TO DANBURY
TO NEW YORK
TO NEWARK
TO NEW YORK
30 MILES
STEWART FIELD
WEST POINT
WEST POINT MILITARY RESERVATION
CAMP BUCKNER
CAMP SMITH
BEAR Mt. BRIDGE
Poughkeepsie
Newburgh
Beacon
Cornwall
Highland Falls
Garrison
Peekskill
Buchanan
Haverstraw
Ossining
Tuxedo Park
Sloatsburg
Monroe
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Maybrook
Campbell Hall
Walden
Montgomery
Coldenham
Pine Bush
Wallkill
Plattekill
Modena
Ireland Cors.
Clintondale
Ardonia
Ohioville
Highland
Marlboro
Milton
New Hurley
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New Hackensack
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East Walden
Rock Tavern
Burnside
Vails Gate
Meadowbrook
Orrs Mills
Cornwall on-Hudson
Ferry
New Windsor
Nelsonville
Const. Rs.
Mahopac Falls
Shrub Oak
Amawalk
Tomkins Cove
Stony Point
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